FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS ENDORSE FINAL WORKING PAPER

JN021240Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 November--The Arab foreign ministers today endorsed the final formula of the unified working paper which will be submitted to the Arab summit conference this evening.

An Iraqi information official said that the paper includes points and principles on which agreement has been reached by all sides. The paper also includes other issues which will be submitted to the summit conference. The Arab foreign ministers met earlier to put the final touches on the unified working paper. The information official who is chairman of the information committee, Hasan 'Atwaliyah, said in a press conference today that the discussions of the heads of Arab delegations were characterized by a friendly and positive spirit. He said that a spirit of responsibility, concern about Arab reconciliation, and joint Arab action prevailed in the discussions.

PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN021934Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 November--Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee has arrived here to attend the Arab summit conference which began work this evening. Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf was at the head of those who received him at Baghdad International Airport. Participating in the reception were a number of ministers and members of the PLO Executive Committee now in Baghdad to attend the conference.

Libya's Jabir Arrives

LD022354Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brother brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir arrived at Baghdad airport at 1845 today. He left Tripoli at noon today for Baghdad to lead the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's delegation to the Arab summit conference. He was seen off by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE BEGINS IN BAGHDAD

JN021636Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 November--The meetings of the Arab summit conference began in the Hall of Conferences in the Presidential Palace a short while ago. The conference, called for by Iraq, is being attended by the kings, leaders and representatives of all the Arab countries, with the exception of Egypt. It is also being attended by the Arab League secretary general. The conference will discuss a unified working paper prepared by the foreign ministers to confront the Zionist enemy and unify the Arab stand on the Camp David agreements.

The opening session of the conference is being attended by Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council; Lt Col Ould Mohamed Saleck, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait; 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain; Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE; King Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president of the Yemeni Arab Republic; and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

It is also being attended by Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algerian foreign minister representing Algerian President Houari Boumediene; and M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation and head of the Moroccan delegation. At the opening session, the Palestinian delegation is headed by Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department.

The conference was opened by Mahmud Riyad, who then asked President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to to assume the chairmanship in response to the wishes of the kings and leaders.

President al-Bakr thanked the kings and leaders for their trust in choosing him to preside over the deliberations of the conference. He said: I will be loyal to your trust and ask God for success. The chairmanship of the Iraqi delegation was taken over by Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

President al-Bakr then began his opening speech.

The opening session is also attended by Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress and commander in chief of the armed forces in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Sudanese delegation is headed by Muhammad al-Mirghani, head of his country's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers conference. The delegations of Tunisia, Djibouti, Somalia and Oman which participated in the ministers conference also attended the opening session of the summit conference.

After President al-Bakr delivered his speech, he was greeted with applause by the leaders and kings.

Mahmud Riyad then delivered a speech on behalf of the General Secretariat of the Arab League in which he expressed his thanks to Iraq for convening this conference. He expressed confidence that what the conference will emerge with will be commensurate with Baghdad's greatness and history. He called for exerting utmost efforts to adopt decisions required for strengthening the Arab stand and pan-Arab security.

Mahmud Riyad expressed hope that the conference would mark the beginning of a new stage of mobilizing all Arab potentials in order to back and support the confrontation states and the PLO. He said the conflict with the enemy is long and bitter, and whenever the opportunity rises, the Zionist threat will always remain a danger threatening the Arab nation because Israel implements its Zionist schemes in stages.

Mahmud Riyad warned that Israel might sign agreements but tear them up at a later date. It might withdraw from one occupied land to pounce on another. It withdrew from Sinai in 1956 and reoccupied it in 1967. He affirmed that a just peace in the Arab area is not provided for by the Camp David agreements.

After Mahmud Riyad ended his speech, President al-Bakr, chairman of the conference, announced the beginning of the closed session.

Closed Session Ends

JN022135Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Text] The closed session of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad lasted until 2100 this evening. The conference is scheduled to reconvene tomorrow evening to review the results of the Arab foreign ministers conference, which ended its work today.

Text of Al-Bakr Speech

JN021545Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

["Text" of Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's speech at the opening of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad on 2 November]

[Text] Baghdad, 2 November--In the name of God the merciful and compassionate, hold fast by the covenant of Allah all together and be not disunited. Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses, I greet you with the greeting of Arabism and express to you utmost gratitude in my name and on behalf of the Iraqi Government and people for responding to our call to convene this conference in Baghdad.

Brothers, your kind response to meeting at this high level shows deep feeling for the great pan-Arab responsibility which falls on the shoulders of the leaders and officials of the Arab nation in these serious conditions. It also shows serious concern to insure the required standard of the unity of the Arab stand to confront these conditions now that the Arab nation has lived in the past weeks in a state of worry and confusion rarely encountered in the past.

Brothers, the meeting of the leaders and rulers of the nation to study its situation is essential and important at all times. However, our meeting today assumes special importance because it convenes at a time in which the historic conflict between our Arab nation and the Zionist entity has entered a completely new stage and assumed extremely serious forms, making it a grave juncture not confined to the conflict between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy but going beyond that to the relationships of the Arab family itself.

Until some time ago, the Arab regimes, despite any differences among themselves, reached minimum agreement many times concerning several facets of the conflict between ourselves and the Zionist enemy. It is not new to say that this serious situation emerged after President as-Sadat's visit to the occupied land. This development became more serious after the agreements concluded in Washington in September with the Zionist enemy and because of the current talks between a delegation that represents the Egyptian Government and another representing the Zionist entity to prepare for agreements that are well known for their significance and trends. With their provisions and with their results, these agreements are drastically different from the general bases defined by Arab consensus at the Rabat and Algiers summit conferences as a phased aim of the Arab nation. These agreements have relinquished the historic rights of the Arab nation and created a gap in the wall of the Arab nation in the interest of the Zionist enemy and his allies.

The Arab nation reached minimum agreement at the Algiers and Rabat summit conferences regardless of our different concepts and views on this issue. The Camp David agreements are completely remote and greatly different from this minimum agreement and are even drastically contradictory to it. This has taken place through a unilateral decision by the president of the state of Egypt, without referring to the Arab nation and the parties directly concerned with the conflict.

We will not argue about the right of every ruler to act within the framework of his sovereignty on his own land. However, we cannot, under any circumstances, consider the action taken by the Egyptian head of state as merely an act of sovereignty and ignore the great truth that the struggle between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy is not a regional dispute confined to the Arab states whose territory was occupied in 1967 and not a mere territorial or border dispute or a war in defense of national sovereignty. Had this been the case, what happened in 1967 would not have happened, the Arab nation would not have engaged itself militarily, politically, diplomatically and sentimentally with this dispute, and the Arab nation would not have offered these great sacrifices for over 30 years of struggle between the Arabs and the enemy. The issue is much deeper than these considerations. The struggle between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy is a military, political, economic and cultural struggle in addition to being a dispute over territorial, national and pan Arab sovereignty.

Therefore, and without encroaching upon the right of any Arab ruler, we do not agree that such a ruler should authorize himself to deal with such a struggle and to end it according to his own will. This action by any Arab ruler will greatly harm the Arab nation and stab it in the heart. The Arab nation has waged a battle with the enemy with all means available for more than 30 years and has offered great sacrifices in this struggle. What is more serious is to have one ruler deciding the fate of the Palestinian cause without any legal background. We have regarded the Palestinian cause as our primary and central cause for decades.

Regardless of anything else, the Arabs considered any Arab who does not contribute to this struggle within his own capabilities as shirking his duties and condemnable. What will the Arabs do to an Arab whose acts transcend shirking of responsibilities, to actions which harm the Arab nation and to cooperation with the Arab nation's archenemy and usurper of its territories and holy shrines?

What is more harmful is that the agreements reached by the Egyptian ruler with the enemy stipulated the establishment of political, economic, cultural, tourist and other forms of relations with the Zionist enemy. This will transform the state of affairs in a most important and largest of the Arab states and will profoundly change the relations between this Arab state on the one hand and the rest of the Arab states on the other.

The results of these agreements are a serious and unprecedented threat. This threat cannot be ignored and its harmful and serious repercussions on the Arab nation cannot be belittled. Moreover, we cannot be lenient with such a threat under any circumstances, save the Egyptian president's readiness to actively work toward the renunciation of his policy and to return to the Arab fold.

Cherished brothers, the agreements which the president of Egypt concluded with the enemy have caused a deep division in viewpoints and stands among the countries of the Arab nation. I tell you very frankly that the continuation of the Egyptian rulers to implement the agreements he has concluded with the enemy will not stop certain Arab countries, including Iraq, from continuing the struggle against the Zionist enemy with all honorable means until all the Arab rights are restored.

For the first time in its modern history, the Arab nation is divided into two sides: the first side reconciling and cooperating with the enemy and the second side continuing the struggle.

Allow me to tell you also in total frankness and out of deep concern for the unity of the Arab ranks that the other Arab states will not continue for long to adopt nonspecific stands, because the Arab states will be divided into two teams: one team supporting one side and the second team supporting the other side. In our opinion, there will be no scope for being neutral or adopting stands reconciling the two sides because the nature of the conflict we are waging against Zionism on the one hand and the nature of relations between the sons of the Arab nation on the other do not permit such stands, which might be suitable for certain foreign countries but not Arab countries.

Despite political differences among certain regimes in the Arab world, despite the relations which link certain Arab countries with this or that international side, and despite the important international influences imposed on the parties to the conflict between the Arab world and the enemy, the Arab world has been capable of dealing with the conflict with the Zionist enemy as being primarily an Arab issue. However, now in the wake of the agreements concluded between the Egyptian Government and the Zionist enemy, in the wake of the grave intervention of the United States in these agreements, and if, God forbid, we do not reach a serious and reasonable solution to the situation at this meeting, the Arab world will then be subjected to dealing with the issue of the conflict in a different manner. The Arab world will face an acute division unprecedented in the region. This will not be restricted to the Arab countries only because a conflict of this type cannot stop at territorial borders but will assume grave regional and international dimensions.

Brothers, we have called upon each other to confront this difficult situation and these serious possibilities. In our assessment, our failure to reach a minimum stand unifying the will of the Arab nation to rectify the grave situation which has arisen after the signing of the above-mentioned agreements between the Egyptian Government and the enemy will lead to circumstances more difficult and complicated than previous ones. I do not want to be pessimistic by saying that if we do not succeed in this, God forbid, such an opportunity for a collective meeting may not arise for quite a long time. Every one of us has his own views and judgment and special relations at the Arab and international levels. I do not want to deny that we differ over many issues. These are objective facts, but until a short time ago we used to agree on many issues, as I have already said, and we used to talk and deal with each other from a position of fraternal relations and the pan-Arab bonds that unite us.

Our history dictates that we maintain this level of relations. This is our responsibility before this and the coming generations and toward our history and ancient history. We will not achieve this by keeping silent or ignoring or belittling what has happened. What has happened is very grave and the state of the nation will not be put right without rectifying the situation. That has resulted from these agreements. The state of the nation will not be right unless a collective Arab stand is adopted toward these agreements and the Egyptian Government in a way that will safeguard the nation's pride and legitimate rights and protect them from the dangers of the infiltration of the Zionist enemy and Zionism into the Arab body.

In doing this we are not seeking to isolate Egypt, for Egypt is in the heart of all Arabs and its people are noble Arab people who have made sacrifices for their Arab nation and the Palestine cause. The Egyptian people have given so much.

We appreciate this great pan-Arab role of the Egyptian people. In the stand we must adopt, we must not be fettered with emotional reactions and adopt a negative stand toward the Egyptian people, for Egypt's president is the one who bears the responsibility and who has left his nation and its will and consensus. The Arabs did not leave him.

We must adopt a historic pan-Arab stand. We must express our opinion with all frankness. If we believe that among the reasons that prompted Egypt's ruler to do or cover up his deed in concluding these agreements in his critical economic situation, we who have immense funds must insure his economic needs in a way that will guarantee the requirements of steadfastness in the face of the Zionist enemy and enable him to totally commit himself to the pan-Arab interests if he gives up these agreements. This is what we have submitted to your conference and we hope that this will be studied with a spirit of pan-Arab responsibility.

Brothers, the state of the nation will not be put right with the implementation, acceptance or keeping silent about these agreements and letting them materialize with a unified Arab stand rejecting them and determining minimum agreement that expresses the will of the Arab nation toward its legitimate rights, safeguards of its sovereignty and pride, insures minimum conditions of strength before the Zionist dangers and the necessary requirements to safeguard the nation from the dangers of division and disintegration between two conflicting camps and of acute and dangerous international polarization.

Brothers, it is true that the aim of this meeting is to find the means to insure our agreement to confront our common enemy, to unify our stand toward the Camp David agreements and As-Sadat's march since his visit to holy Jerusalem. In our call to you, we did not proceed from the standpoint of making the stand toward Egypt's ruler and his action the axis of the call and the meeting. However, it is true, brothers, that agreement on assessing the act of Egypt's ruler and unifying our stand toward him is one of the central keys for minimum joint Arab action. In this work we are not going beyond changing an outrageous act through advice. This is the least we can do. In doing so we are not choosing to harm others whatever they did. We are choosing minimum means of warding off the harm in self-defense and in defense of the Arab nation. I do not believe this is an illegal act that can be hindered by courtesies at the expense of right or any other considerations. On the basis of this understanding we must not be less enthusiastic and capable on the paths of right and good deeds than those who deviate from them.

Brothers, I do not hide from you the fact that what we believe in Iraq differs in many aspects in magnitude and quality from the proposals we are submitting to you. We have known viewpoints regarding the conflict with the Zionist enemy and dealing with the colonialist forces which support him. These viewpoints are not completely expressed in what we are proposing here at this meeting. In what we are submitting at this, your conference, we have taken into consideration the divergence in stands and viewpoints in many matters. In the present circumstances and within the framework of this meeting, we ask that we achieve a unified Arab stand on the minimum requisites of the grave issues we are facing. It is up to each country to adopt stands it deems fit provided that these are not below the standard decided upon by the conference.

Brothers, I greet you once again with greetings of Arabism. I pray Almighty God to inspire us in adopting the sound and correct viewpoint and stand and to guide us along the sound track in order to salvage the Arab nation from a terrible danger threatening it and its destiny. Centuries of the Arab nation's history and the history of Moslems are looking down upon us and appealing to us to be up to the level of responsibility and to rise above petty interests and secondary differences in order to adopt a great historic stand which will restore matters to normal regarding joint Arab action and steer all the Arab countries in one direction, which will safeguard the interests and rights of the nation so that the Zionist-colonialist sedition will not succeed in dividing the Arabs and destroying their unity for a long time to come.

Brothers, I have confidence in your wisdom and pan-Arab concern. May God grant us success and guide our steps. Peace be upon you.

Arab League's Riyad Speech

JN021837Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1728 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Speech by Arab League Secretary General Mahumd Riyad at the opening of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad on 2 November--live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses:

Brothers, it gives me pleasure to greet your esteemed meeting and to take this opportunity to thank the Iraqi president, government and people for convening this conference in the capital that has witnessed Arab glories in their most splendid and advanced ages. I am fully confident that the results of your dignified conference will be commensurate with Baghdad's greatness and its eventful and pan-Arab history.

You are meeting today to plan the future of the Arab nation. ward off dangers and strengthen various methods of struggle which the Arab nation has pursued since the Palestine cause became our main issue and world Zionism invaded the Arab land.

It goes without saying that the conditions the Arab homeland is passing through and the acute differences separating the Arab countries emphasize the importance of this planning, particularly since our paths have separated and our will has been divided to the point that we have reached today. For this reason, your esteemed conference is required to exert maximum efforts to adopt resolutions that will insure strengthening the Arab position in the international sphere and bolstering the pillars of national and pan-Arab security and drawing up collective plans which will guarantee the materialization of the Arab rights and restoration of the usurped territory.

The Arab people have borne so much in all countries and have not complained of the burdens they shouldered. The Arab people have made sacrifices in lives and riches proceeding from faith in their cause. The responsibility is collective and will remain so until we regain our usurped rights and liberate our land.

We must be frank with ourselves, for the stage requires self-confrontation before we draw up a comprehensive plan or the resolutions we want to implement. Drawing up an overall plan has always been a vital and pan-Arab requirement. Perhaps it is today more vital and essential than ever before.

However, what is not less important than drawing up a plan is taking action to follow up on its implementation. We have drawn up many plans since the start of our conflict with the Zionist enemy to deter the aggression and to defend ourselves, but the planning was inadequate and the organs of followup and implementation were absent. This led to Israel's success in every invasion it launched until the glorious October war came in 1973 when we submitted the issue anew. At the Algiers and Rabat summit conferences we discussed the importance of planning and drew up broad guidelines for the unity of Arab policy and increasing the military and economic expertise of the confrontation states and all Arab states and coordination among them. However, we failed to follow up on the implementation of these plans and resolutions in an effective way.

For this reason, in drawing up our plans, we must at the same time make sure of the effectiveness of implementation so that mistakes will not recur. The arab nation does not lack material and manpower resources. The Arab nation is capable of planning and implementing. The two countries, Egypt and Syria, planned for the October war. The other Arab countries did their utmost, giving military and economic support, and the oil weapon was used. Thus, we achieved victory. We could have reaped more fruits from this glorious victory if planning for this war had been more comprehensive from the beginning. Your Majesties, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies: We are facing an enemy who does not leave a gap among us without penetrating it, nor does he find a weakness among us without exploiting it. Our struggle with this enemy is long and arduous. The Zionist forces will not hesitate to expand whenever the opportunity permits. The Zionist forces will not hesitate to penetrate our ranks whenever we are split. So long as Zionism adheres to its expansionist ideologies and policy and so long as the door for immigration to Israel remains open to the Jews of the world to settle in Palestine, the Zionist threat will always threaten the Arab nation.

Israel implements its expansionist designs by stages. Sometimes it withdraws only to pounce again. This happened when Israel withdrew from Sinai in 1956 only to reoccupy it in 1967. Israel might sign certain agreements only to tear them up when there is a chance for it to commit aggression. Israel signed agreements with four Arab states in 1949 and tore it up when it committed aggression against Egypt in 1956 and against Egypt, Syria and Jordan in 1967 and also in its aggression against southern Lebanon, which is within the expansionist Zionist design.

Israel does not respect international covenants. Israel does not honor its commitments or its signature on any document if this is contrary to its expansionist designs. The awareness of the Arab states, their readiness and their unity, is the effective weapon to prevent Israel from achieving its aggressive goals.

Peace must be based on a comprehensive solution which will realize the aspirations of the Palestinian people in establishing their independent state on their own soil and which will insure the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories. This peace cannot be realized by the Camp David agreements. These agreements are far from reaching this objective.

Brothers, the road before us is long and arduous if we want to achieve the just peace we cherish. Therefore, the responsibility of this conference is of major proportions. The Arab nation from the Arabian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean prays to God at these moments to achieve through you its hopes and objectives.

The Arab nation hopes that this conference will be the beginning of a new stage in which all the Arab forces will be mobilized in order to back the confrontation states and the PLO and to strengthen their defense and economic capabilities so as to enable it to remain steadfast in facing the Zionist aggressions. It is hoped that the rest of the Arab states will exert their utmost to increase their military strength to support the confrontation states in the face of the Zionist aggression.

You have before you the Rabat summit resolutions which you yourselves took as a clear procedure for joint Arab action, for the struggle of this nation in all fields and for facing all the threats and dangers.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to congratulate our fraternal states of Syria and Iraq on their signing the Charter for Joint National Action. It is a blessed step which will strengthen Arab action and promote Arab solidarity. May God help you in the intest of the Arab nation. Peace be on you.

Reports on Side Contacts

JN031058Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0940 GMT 3 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 November--Intensive side contacts between the Arab leaders began in Baghdad this morning with the aim of bringing viewpoints close together in order to arrive at a unified Arab working plan before the convening of the second closed session of the Arab presidents and kings this evening.

Citing informed sources in Baghdad, the GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent says that the second closed session will be confined to the heads of Arab delegations and foreign ministers only. It will not be attended by the rest of the delegations' members. These sources say that new ideas currently under study by the Arab leaders will be submitted during tonight's session.

The correspondent explains that Iraq and Saudi Arabia are playing a prominent role in bringing viewpoints closer and that basic points left by the Arab foreign ministers to be dealt with by the Arab leaders are reaching clarification and agreement. Informed sources expect the Arab summit conference to end its work tomorrow evening, Saturday.

It will be recalled that the side consultations and contacts between the heads of the Arab delegations started immediately after the first closed session held yesterday evening and are scheduled to continue throughout today.

Arab People's Congress Letter

LD0222[illegible]Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

["Text" of open letter addressed by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress to the Baghdad summit meeting]

[Excerpts] Tripoli--Arab Kings and Presidents Arab greetings:

When the Egyptian regime's President Anwar as-Sadat undertook his visit to occupied Jerusalem and thus began his policy of direct and open negotiations with the Zionist enemy, the Arab nation, together with all forces in the world which cherish peace and justice, condemned it, considering it as giving in to the enemy's most important demand for direct individual negotiations with each Arab state so that he could perpetuate his usurpation of Palestine and other Arab territories and achieve the greatest possible strategic gains at the expense of the rights of the Arab nation.

While many Arab states adopted a negative attitude at the official level toward this grave action, the Arab masses rallied and mobilized themselves to vigilantly face what this action involves--future dangers to their heritage, civilization and gains.

The president of the Egyptian regime has forfeited every justification for being treated as one of the Arab heads of state because by breaking Arab unanimity as represented in the Arab League Charter, the Arab summits and the Arab People's Congress, and by deliberately prejudicing the vital interests of the Arab nation and casting aside the will of the Arab people of Egypt with all their trends and institutions including the institutions of the very existing regime, he has incurred the risk of being put on national trial charged with national treason and must expect punishment.

Evidently, the natural place for the accused is in the dock of an Arab people's court; therefore he is not entitled to any place whatsoever among Arab kings and presidents.

We do not imagine that the accused has been invited to attend your session in view of his exclusion from the invitations sent out by the Iraqi leadership, but we would like to warn against any attempt to mitigate the crime committed by As-Sadat by making contact with him and persuading him to reconsider his position. Matters had been very clear before the Egyptian president undertook his visit to Jerusalem. Subsequently, they became even more obvious, with the gravity of his action no longer being unclear, nor the Arab nation's rejection of what he did. Yet As-Sadat has continued his policy, which appeared to be consistent and complementary in its stages, in spite of objections, thereby defying the will of the nation from its summit to its masses. He has done so to realize the preconceived plan of striking at all the objectives of our national struggle.

The only thing your conference can affirm is the decisive condemnation of As-Sadat's crime and his breach of Arab unanimity [word indistinct] will confirm whether the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences are worthy of respect and commitment, or are merely ink on paper, which can be trodden underfoot by any ruler with impunity. We believe that this question will serve as the basic test for your new resolutions as far as the Arab masses are concerned.

Today, as you meet to face the new crime committed by the accused in signing the two agreements of complete capitulation to the Zionist enemy at Camp David, and on which the judges of the Arab people have also pronounced their verdict, we would like to submit for your attention a number of observations which we believe are important enough to be taken into account when you draft your resolutions:

[Words indistinct] The regime now in Egypt necessitates a reaffirmation of the resolutions of the Arab summits in Khartoum, Rabat and Algiers. Those resolutions defined consistent attitudes toward the enemy and were in response to the will of the Arab masses. They stated that there should be no negotiations with, no recognition of, and no peace with the enemy. They also stressed the need to adhere to the principle of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to return, to exercise self-determination and establish their own state on their land. The resolutions stated that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

Reaffirmation of these resolutions will amount to a new declaration to the world and international public opinion on the true position of the Arabs toward the central question, which will become morally binding on all international institutions, in the forefront of which is the United Nations and its Security Council. These institutions would not then allow themselves to sidestep or ignore the Arab position, nor would they allow anyone to use their names or flags in anything which conflicts with that declaration.

The crime committed by the president of the Egyptian regime is that he is not just content with negotiating a separate peace with the enemy, but seeks to confer Arab legitimacy on the usurpation of the whole of Palestine, and indeed on the direct infringement of the sovereignty of two other independent Arab states, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

As-Sadat is not authorized to negotiate and sign agreements on behalf of Egypt herself once the people of Egypt expressed their opinions regarding his regime's rule in their powerful uprising on 18 and 19 January 1977, which, as confirmed by all the broadcasts and mass media of the world, was a real revolution against the regime, which has no constitutional legitimacy. After it became evident that the Egyptian powers and establishments, including the Foreign Ministry and army commands, condemned the capitulationist policy for which only As-Sadat is responsible, and as the free people of Egypt themselves are going to decide on this matter, being of Arab descent and possessing a revolutionary consciousness, therefore it becomes necessary for your summit to condemn the principle of speaking on behalf of others as well as acting in matters concerning the other's sovereignty, because this is a serious principle of Arab policy, as it only reflects the cooperation of this Arab ruler with the enemies of his nation against its own interests.

Therefore, it is not enough for your conference to condemn As-Sadat for his negotiations and the separate peace he is making with the enemy, the consequent handing over of the whole of Palestine, including Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, for compromising Egyptian national sovereignty, for encroaching upon the sovereignty of Jordan and Syria, and for opening up the entire region, as well as Africa, to the domination of U.S. military bases and to imperialist-Zionist influence, with all that it represents, in violation of the resolutions taken by Arab summits and masses. Your conference is quite capable of changing condemnation into something more effective in relation to the Arab nation. Your conference is asked to set out more specific, practical and effective measures to force As-Sadat to cancel the "Camp David" accords and prevent him from signing the separate peace treaty with the enemy. Your conference is also asked to fix the deterrent punishment for this ruler in case he continues his course of treason; otherwise your condemnation will remain merely a moral stand which does not match the real danger invading our nation any longer.

It is worth mentioning that the Arab people know well how to punish those who betray their causes and supreme interests. This great people has already passed its just sentences on Nuri Sa'id, King Faruq and the like. We only remind you of your historic responsibilities so that your stands may meet those of the Arab people and masses.

The Iraqi initiative includes a financial support to Egypt worth $5 billion. We believe that this side of the initiative should be taken seriously. In saying this, we are not making any evaluation of such support, either in quantity or in timing, but we would only like to let you know that it is not a positive move to limit this support to mere propaganda or establish any connection between your stand and that of the president of the Egyptian regime.

We expect As-Sadat to turn down this offer, not because Egypt does not need it, but because this support is basically directed at reinforcing the steadfastness of a people, an army, an economy, and a policy to help Egypt continue to play its historic role as an inseparable part of the Arab nation in confronting the Zionist enemy and imperialism. This does not conform with the program laid down by the president of the Egyptian regime, whose only concern now is to secure his personal future through buying U.S. mansions, where he expects to retreat after losing his position in Egypt.

Accordingly, we ask you, regardless of As-Sadat's attitude, to approve extending financial support to Egypt because the Egypt of Arabism needs this support, and because you owe this to Egypt. You have no alternative but to give it, and we ask you to deposit the sum representing this support in any international bank you choose, so as to place it at the disposal of Egypt, to enable her struggling people to establish a national democratic rule in Egypt for her to continue her great path, because through the ages she has always been a fortress for the Arabs.

Finally, the Permanent Secretariat wants to affirm to your summit the basic principles approved by the Arab People's Congress which include:

1. No authority, regime or individual is allowed to act on or give away the inalienable historic rights of return of the Palestinian Arab people and their right to self-determination over all the national Palestinian land, and the establishment of a democratic state. Any violation of the Palestinian cause, which is the core of the conflict in the area, and any nonrecognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people will be considered national treason.

2. The relinquishment of Jerusalem in particular is considered treason against the Islamic and Christian world and against the history, heritage and precious values of our nation. There must be adherence to the Arab summit resolutions in Sudan, which stipulated no negotiations, no reconciliation and no recognition of the Israeli enemy, who occupies Arab lands, and which called for work to foil all policies which contradict these fundamental basics of Arab national policy.

3. Mobilize the military, economic and human national resources of the Arab nation and employ them toward achieving the strategic targets of the Arab nation in order to liberate the usurped occupied land and to foil the imperialist-Zionist plots against our Arab nation.

4. Discharge the president of the Egyptian regime, who has relinquished the interests, rights and sovereignty of the Arab nation and betrayed the aims of its national struggle, by applying to him the Charter of the Arab League, particularly the political and economic boycott, because of his betrayal of Arab unanimity and his surrender to the enemy's conditions. This is in accordance with the resolutions of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit in Tripoli, Algeria and Damascus.

5. Consider the resolutions of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the charter of united action between Syria and Iraq the basic principles for your summit.

6. Support the Arab people's struggle in Egypt and the Egyptian progressive nationalist movement until she returns, with all her human, economic and military capabilities, to the arena of Arab struggle against the enemy.

7. Support the steadfastness of Syria, the Palestine revolution and the Lebanese National Movement with everything which insures continued Arab steadfastness until defeat has been inflicted on the Zionist enemy, and Arab triumph over him has been achieved.

Kindly accept our wishes for success.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress.

SAUDI ARABIA

FAHD ON DECEMBER OPEC CONFERENCE, OIL PRICE RISE

LD021353Y Madrid YA in Spanish 29 Oct 78 p 9 LD

[Jose V. Colchero interview in Jidda with Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia: "Juan Carlos' Support for Arabs Will Lead to Expansion of Cooperation"--date not specified]

[Text] Jidda--Since the days of Muhammad, Arabia has never influenced the world as much as it does today. Under the sands of its desert lies the principal energy source driving world industry. As far as Spain is concerned, half of the gasoline every time we "gas up" and almost a third of the electricity we consume daily for domestic or industrial purposes is derived from the oil we import from Saudi Arabia. About a fourth of our total foreign debt is with this country, which is today the most important financial power--after the United States--in the IMF.

Fahd "allowed himself" to be interviewed again. But he did not agree to dialectical fencing, a dialog with the possibility of interrupting him and with the tape recorder on. We could have "gotten along" in English but we had interpreters. I asked the questions in Spanish and received the replies in Arabic. He uses an elegant mode of speech--like that of the Koran--but one which is at the same time indirect and, of course, not very "journalistic." The replies were diplomatically weighed out to the milligram. After the rhetorical flourishes, Fahd admitted--the first time that the Saudi royal family has done so--that oil prices will rise at the December OPEC conference. He indirectly warned Spain of the consequences which our recognition of the State of Israel at present could have (no doubt the Union of the Democratic Center's resolution in this connection has reached his ears) and declined to comment on the Sahara issue. Although he appealed to the commonsense of his "Islamic brothers"--the heads of state of Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania.

Spain and Saudi Arabia

On the topic of Camp David--Arab-Israeli relations--he mentioned UN Resolution 242, which is important since it includes Israel's right to live within secure borders--which implies its recognition as a state--and the Jews' obligation to restore the territories seized from the Arabs in the 1967 war.

[Question] In what respects, 1 year after King Juan Carlos' visit, do you consider that Spanish-Saudi relations have made the most progress, and in what aspects could they be intensified further?

[Answer] Spanish-Saudi relations are very close and are constantly making progress. His Majesty King Juan Carlos' visit was a landmark in our relations. And I believe that his majesty's interest in the Arab world and his understanding and support for the Arabs and their causes will lead to expansion of the economic and industrial cooperation between the Kingdoms of Saudi Arabia and Spain and also between Spain and the Arab world in general. Our relations have very deep roots in history, since they began more than 1,000 years ago, when Arab-Moslem civilization and Spanish civilization met in your country.

We are grateful to Spain for preserving and respecting the Moslem monuments of Andalusia; we appreciate your noble stance with respect to the cause of the Palestinian people and are very conscious of the fact that Spain is the only European country which has not so far recognized Israel.

Fahd and Camp David

[Question] Could you explain to us Saudi Arabia's stance on the Middle East problem following the Camp David talks and in view of the possibility that Egypt will carry out what is envisaged in the agreements and sign a separate peace with Israel?

[Answer] We hope that the Arab nation--that is, the Arab community--will again find the necessary common denominator in order to defend its interests and reestablish Arab rights, that is, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the restoration of holy Jerusalem (the holy places of Islam), and we also advocate that UN Security Council Resolution 242 be implemented to resolve the Middle East conflict.

[Question] Will peace be consolidated in Lebanon?

[Answer] Sauid Arabia has been the principal backer of the peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

[Question] Will peace be consolidated there or will there be an intervention by Israel?

[Answer] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been making efforts for 3 years on various levels with the countries involved in the conflict to restore peace. It will continue those efforts. A good step forward was recently achieved at the meeting of foreign ministers of the countries comprising the peace-keeping forces (last week in Bayt ad-Din, near Beirut). Nevertheless, I firmly believe that the Lebanese leaders have not yet made decisions or taken bold steps forward to remove the root causes of the conflict and restore the rights of all Lebanese, rendering them equal in rights and duties. If the Lebanese political leaders and citizens realize their duty toward their country and its Arab community, then Israel will find no means for intervening. Those who open the doors to an Israeli intervention in Lebanon will shoulder the entire historic responsibility before their people and the Arab peoples for clearing a new path for the enemy to enter and establish a new bridgehead in the Arab world.

Increase in Oil Prices

[Question] Is it possible that Saudi Arabia will support the decision to increase oil prices at the December OPEC conference in Abu Dhabi, and, if so, to what extent? Do you consider it right, taking into account the international monetary situation and the fact that the economic crisis in the industrialized countries has not yet been surmounted?

[Answer] Increasing oil prices is a decision which rests with OPEC. The decision will be taken within it, but Saudi Arabia's viewpoint with respect to prices of crude is based on the constant concern to promote the prosperity and welfare of mankind throughout the world. Saudi Arabia does not want to reap profits by harming other peoples and nation. OPEC will study the matter, but what I can say already is that I hope that it will not be a large increase.

[Question] Your highness is a great expert on the topic. How do you view the present situation in the Maghreb, in view of the political and diplomatic activities to resolve the West Sahara dispute? Do you believe that an independent Saharan state could be set up in some part of that territory which was a Spanish colony?

[Answer] I believe that the commonsense of brother in Islam President Houari Boumediene, His Majesty King Hassan II and brother in Islam President Moustapha Ould Saleck, the duty incumbent on them through belonging to the Moslem community and their responsibility to their own peoples, will enable them to reach a solution which will succeed in strengthening understanding and fraternity in the area.

'UKAZ ON AID TO MAURITANIA, ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

LD030929Y Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 23 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom has always welcomed visiting leaders of Arab and Islamic countries who come for consultations and talks regarding issues of interest to the Arab and Islamic world and bilateral relations between the Kingdom and those countries.

The visit of His Excellency Col Moustapha Mohamed Ould Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of the Mauritanian Government, is one of the kind which falls within the ties of amity, friendship and cooperation between the leaders of the two countries.

The Saudi Arabian Kingdom, out of its sense of Islamic responsibility, has played and is still playing a major role by contributing to the development of the Senegal Basin, which will help to end the drought which affects four African countries, including sister Mauritania.

The Saudi Arabian Kingdom always looks on the wealth which, thank God, it possesses as a means of serving Moslems wherever they may be--in Africa, in Asia or on any other continent. It was on the basis of this principle that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom played its role in the Arab-African conference in Cairo last year, at which it declared the allocation of $1 billion for aid to the developing African countries.

The Saudi development fund is financing a number of development projects in Mauritania and studying further projects preparatory to financing them with the aim of contributing to the development of this sister country and improving its people's living, social and economic standards.

His excellency the Mauritanian president praised what he saw when he visited industrial plants and the armed forces' military installations in At-Ta'if. There is no doubt that Mauritania will witness major development and progress once the Western Sahara situation is settled. His Excellency Col Moustapha Mohamed Ould Saleck is making efforts to end the fighting there so that life in the country will return to normal.

YEMEN--PDRY

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

AU022012Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 78 pp 1, 7 AU

[Joint Bulgarian-DPRY Communique on the visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the PDRY on 28-29 October 1978]

[Text] At the invitation of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] secretary general, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the PDRY, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, paid an official friendly visit to the PDRY on 28-29 October.

During his stay in the PDRY Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited economic projects and was acquainted with cultural and historical sites of the country. Wherever he went the high-ranking visitor was greeted with heartfelt hospitality as an expression of the friendship existing between the two countries' peoples, parties and governments.

Talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and Bulgarian People's Republic State Council chairman, and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, YSP secretary general, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Presidential Council and the PDRY Council of Ministers. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee member, Ivan Sakarev, BCP Central Committee member and minister of construction and building materials; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member, minister, as well as deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-PDRY joint intergovernmental economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee; Milko Balev, head of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's cabinet; Atanas Samsarev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the DPRY; and Todor Stoyanov, ambassador and head of department at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The following officials participated in the talks on the PDRY side: Muhammad Salih Muti', YSP Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister; 'Ali ar-Razzaq al-Badhib, YSP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, member of the Presidential Council and minister of culture and tourism; Salim Muhammad, YSP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, YSP Central Committee member and minister of communications and transport; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Central Committee member and minister of installations; Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, YSP Central Committee member, minister of finance and chairman of the PDRY side of the joint intergovernmental economic and scientific-technical committee; 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, YSP Central Committee member and PDRY ambassador to Bulgaria; and Abdallah Abudah, head of the "USSR and Europe Socialist Countries" Department of the PDRY Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks the activities of the respective parties and the stand of the two countries, as well as the development of bilateral relations and topical problems of the international situation were reviewed.

The Yemeni side briefed the Bulgarian delegation on the successes achieved by the people of the PDRY at the present stage of the national democratic revolution, which ended successfully with the convening of the first YSP congress, as well as on the tasks outlined by this congress and on the working enthusiasm of the people in implementing these tasks during the forthcoming socialist stage of development of the revolution.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the Yemeni side on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in building a developed socialist society, in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and in conducting the constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at establishing good-neighborly relations and lasting cooperation in the Balkans, a policy aimed at the consolidation of peace and security and at expanding cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, hailed the creation of the YSP and expressed his high appreciation of the successes in the political, economic, social and cultural sectors achieved, under the leadership of the party, by the PDRY people in implementing the task of the present stage of development of the national democratic revolution. Comrade Zhivkov also expressed his appreciation of the progressive foreign political line conducted by the PDRY in basing itself upon peaceful coexistence and upon fruitful cooperation, as well as upon proletarian internationalism, and expressed the Bulgarian people's support for the PDRY people's struggle against the attempts of reaction to interfere in this country's domestic affairs.

The PDRY side expressed admiration for the BCP activities in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and the consolidation of international relations based on the principles of mutual respect, friendship and cooperation.

The Yemeni side pointed out the role played by the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a stabilizing factor in the Balkans and expressed its high esteem for Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal contribution to the consolidation of peace and cooperation in that part of the world.

In discussing bilateral relations, it was noted with satisfaction on both sides that these relations are developing along ascending lines upon the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and fraternal mutual assistance. The two sides pointed out the significance of meetings between leaders of the two parties, states and governments, and in particular of meetings on the highest level, which are contributing to the further development and intensification of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the state of development of the relations and contacts existing between the BCP and the PDRY aimed at a greater expansion and intensification of the relations between the two peoples.

As a result of the talks conducted the following documents were signed:

1--A declaration of the development of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY.

2--A protocol on cooperation between the BCP and the YSP for the period 1979-80.

Views were exchanged on basic questions of the contemporary international situation. It was pointed out that the views were identical. The solidarity of the two countries in the struggle for detente and disarmament, in the struggle for the implementation of social progress, in the struggle for a lasting and just peace throughout the world, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and against the policy of racism and apartheid, was stressed.

The two [illegible] declared their governments' resolve to devote identifiable and active efforts to the consolidation and intensification of detente in order to make this process of detente comprehensive and irreversible.

In addition, the two sides assessed that the international situation has recently become complicated and exacerbated as a result of the attempts of the enemies of detente who, in their striving to achieve military superiority, are fanning the arms race, are trying to return international relations to the time of the "cold war" and are trying to interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign states.

The two sides stressed the importance of the principles and agreements of the final CSCE document for consolidating detente in Europe as a prevailing trend on the European continent. The two sides expressed the hope that the positive example of Europe will be followed by other regions and continents of the world and stressed the necessity of further consolidating political detente in Europe by complementing it with detente in the military sector.

The leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY expressed their firm conviction that stopping the arms race and taking real and effective measures for disarmament are essential prerequisites for the further consolidation of universal peace. This is why the two sides expressed their readiness to continue to cooperate in the future at international forums in support of efforts aimed at preventing nuclear war, banning nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, banning the development and production of other such weapons, gradually removing the stockpiles of such weapons, banning the use of force in international relations and settling controversies by peaceful means.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY support the proposals submitted by the USSR at the 33d UN General Assembly session on signing an international convention for strengthening the guarantees for the security of non-nuclear states, as well for not deploying nuclear weapons on the territories of states where such weapons do not yet exist.

The two sides expressed their hope that the U.S.-USSR SALT negotiations will be completed successfully. This would represent an important step forward toward the achievement of universal and full disarmament.

The decisive role of the countries of the socialist community, and especially the USSR, in preserving and consolidating peace and in developing cooperation throughout the world was stressed.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the southern part of the Arab Peninsula. The Bulgarian side expressed its concern about the situation in that area where the forces of reaction are trying to create a new hotbed of international tension. The two sides condemn the conspiracies of reaction aimed at involving the Yemeni people in a destructive and fratricidal war and express their support for the efforts of the PDRY Government to unite the people of Yemen in a democratic fraternal dialog in connection with resolving the problems existing between the two Yemeni states.

Special attention was devoted to the Middle East situation. The two sides expressed their conviction that the real settlement of the Middle East conflict can be achieved solely along the path of the full liberation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, as well as by observing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state.

The two sides support the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate representative, and state that the unity and solidarity of the progressive Arab forces are an important prerequisite for foiling the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction against the Palestinian and Arab national liberation.

The Yemeni side briefed the Bulgarian side on the decisions of the countries belonging to the steadfastness front resulting from the meeting in Damascus on 23-25 September 1978. The decisions condemned the defeatist position of the Egyptian Government vis-a-vis the Israeli aggressor and categorically rejected the Camp David agreements. The decision also expressed these countries' resolve to oppose the agreements and cause them to fail.

The two countries' leaders declare that a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis is impossible without the participation of all interested countries and sides, including the PLO.

The two sides are deeply convinced that the intensification of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the progressive Arab countries and their natural allies--the USSR and the other socialist countries--represents the most important guarantee of the independence and security of the Arab countries, for their development of their national economies and for the successes of the Arab peoples' liberation struggle against imperialism colonialism and neocolonialism, as well as for the consolidation of their independence and of their progressive achievements.

The Yemeni side expressed its profound gratitude for the support Bulgaria renders to the just cause of the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Red Sea zone. They support the efforts aimed at transforming this area into a zone of peace, into a zone of development and consolidation of relations among the littoral states on the basis of good-neighborliness and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs. The two sides resolutely condemned the imperialists' and reactionary forces' attempts to create the so-called "Red Sea security" pact which is to the detriment of the rights and interests of international navigation.

The two sides support the Omani people's national liberation struggle waged under the leadership of the Oman National Liberation Front and these people's right of independence.

The two sides support the efforts of peace-loving states to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, free of imperialist bases.

The two sides' full support for the efforts of the SRV in defending the independence and territorial integrity of its country and for the SRV's realistic proposals on settling the serious problems that have appeared recently in Indochina through peaceful means was expressed. The two sides declare that the NATO interference on the African Continent for the purpose of stopping and reversing the African peoples' national and social liberation movement represents a threat to universal peace. The two sides think that the attempts of imperialism to split Africa represent a serious threat against the unity and solidarity of the peoples on that continent in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The two countries' leaders expressed themselves in favor of a more accelerated establishment of peaceful and good-neighborly relations in the region of the Horn of Africa on the basis of full renunciation of territorial claims in accordance with the UN Charter and the OAS decisions. The two sides condemned the attempts of international reaction to maintain hotbeds of tension and conflict in that area against the vital interests of African peoples.

The two sides declared that they firmly support the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for freedom and national independence and denounced all attempts at pseudosolutions of the problems in that area, which are aimed at preserving the interests of colonialism and of the racist regimes.

The two sides consider the nonalined countries' movement as an important factor of international policy and support their struggle against imperialism for peace, freedom, equal rights as well as economic and social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY expressed their support for the developing countries in their struggle to liquidate inequitable economic relations imposed by imperialism and neocolonialism, in their struggle for the defense of each state's right of sovereignty over its own economic resources, for the establishment of international economic relations based on equal rights and for liquidating discrimination in international trade.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of further consolidating the role of the United Nations as an important factor in maintaining peace and security throughout the world.

The leaders of the two countries expressed their appreciation for the talks held between them as an important contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his gratitude and the gratitude of those accompanying him to Comrades 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, to the government and people of the PDRY for the warm and friendly welcome and hospitality rendered to them.

The first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria invited 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, YSP secretary general, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY Presidential Council and Council of Ministers chairman, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The exact date of the visit will be set later. Aden, 29 October 1978.

YAR

COURT RESUMES TRIAL OF ALLEGED PLOTTERS

JN0221100Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] The Supreme State Security Court held its second session at 1000 today under Judge Ghalib 'Abdallah Rajih, who opened the session the name of God and the people. The prosecution was represented by public prosecutor Muhammad Khamis, director of the Central Department for National Security.

The court resumed the interrogation of the second batch of the agent gang which attempted to overthrow the legitimate and constitutional regime in the YAR in implementation of foreign plots. All of them admitted the charges leveled against them by the public prosecutor and also admitted having received money and having carried out his assigned role in the abortive attempt to implement of the criminal plots assigned to them by a foreign quarter.

In accordance with the demand by the public prosecutor, the accused Salim Muhammas as-Saqqaf explained the task which he carried out in an Arab state exploiting his official capacity at the time. He held a number of meetings with officials from that state and obtained money and arms from them. He also obtained guns equipped with silencers. The accused who took part in the assassination groups also explained what each performed in implementation of their assigned tasks--namely, the assassination of certain personalities and the breaking into certain government buildings with the aim of damaging and interrupting their work so as to implement the plot woven by the financing quarter.

The confessions of the accused also showed that the abortive attempt was prepared a long time ago.

After ending the interrogation, Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, public prosecutor and director of the Central Department for National Security, said that the confessions of the accused are enough to indict this treasonous gang for committing the crimes they are charged with, chief among which is the crime of high treason. Therefore, he added, the court is called upon to pass the maximum punishment against the accused persons to teach a lesson to all those who think of harming the nation and of destroying the national achievements of our glorious revolution.

The public prosecutor pointed out that the abortive attempt was aimed at bloodshed because many martyrs who opposed this plot fell during the abortive attempt. The prosecutor added: Because of God's mercy and the solidarity among the people and their armed forces it was possible to avoid more loss of life and material. The solidarity among our people and its cohesion with their youthful leadership represented by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was instrumental in aborting this attempt against the nation and against Islam.

The session lasted 4 hours.

AL-AHRAM SAYS U.S. DRAFT PEACE TREATY APPROVED

NC030626Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2355 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, ? November--In its Friday edition, AL-AHRAM reports that the Egyptian and Israeli sides to the Washington peace discussions have approved the third U.S. draft treaty, including the preamble and references.

Quoting informed sources, the paper says that the agreement will be ready in the next few days and that the Egyptian view on linking the Egyptian-Israeli treaty with progress in settling the West Bank and Gaza issues is included in the third U.S. draft, the text of which has been approved by the Egyptian and Israeli negotiators.

Quoting sources at the negotiations, AL-AHRAM further reports that the two military teams have made tangible progress and that they are still working out the details, but major differences still remain.

GENERAL HASAN 'ALI INTERVIEWED BY AL-AHRAM

NC030820Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0648 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 November--Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, leader of the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks in Washington, has asserted that the Camp David agreement does not include any secret or undeclared clauses.

In an interview published by AL-AHRAM today, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali adds: We are now negotiating with Israel. Israeli delegation leader Moshe Dayan is fully aware that the Army of Egypt--the Egypt of October--is the reason for these negotiations. The Army of Arab Egypt is the reason the entire world is now speaking about the Palestinians and their rights. The Army of Egypt made the president of the greatest and richest state in the world tell the Jews that their settlement policy in the land of Palestine is an illegal action violating international law.

The leader of the Egyptian delegation to the peace discussions says: We will recover every inch of Sinai. What applies to Sinai could be applied to the Golan Heights if the Syrians so desire, as President as-Sadat has said.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali denies that most of Sinai will be demilitarized, saying: This is totally untrue. Those who say this have not read the Camp David framework carefully. Our armed forces will be deployed with full equipment and weapons from east of the canal to the area of the passes which dominate Sinai. Militarily, this is very important. The Egyptian military presence will be reduced beyond the passes. The demilitarized zone will be established in the far northeast where the Israeli settlements are. UN forces will assume positions in this area. Their presence will be the subject of an agreement between the two sides.

AL-AHRAM CHIEF EDITOR CRITICIZES KUWAIT

NC030938Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 November--AL-AHRAM chief editor 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal has criticized the statements made by a number of the conferees in Baghdad. He said: The outbidders who make these statements know better than anybody else that what they say is too big for them.

In his weekly article today, 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal continues what he wrote last week about the position of the groups which went to the Baghdad summit. He says that Kuwait is one of these groups. It went to Baghdad to buy the silence of the outsiders and insure itself against the terror of the elements that resort to murder and explode bombs and planes as a method of expressing their views on the Arab arena.

AL-AHRAM's chief editor refers in this regard to the working paper which the Kuwaiti foreign minister submitted to the Baghdad conference. The paper calls for the establishment of a fund to support the confrontation states. The Baghdad conference will fix the capital and define the aims of this fund, which will be financed by all the Arab states, each according to its ability.

Al-Jammal says: Kuwait has thus followed the example of Iraq. It came out suddenly to demand the establishment of a fund for supporting the confrontation states. However, there are many differences between the stands of Iraq and Kuwait. Kuwait has not fixed the amounts which the rich states are required to pay, as Iraq did. He adds: Kuwait demanded support for the confrontation states so that they can finance a new war, while it would stand by and watch the shedding of the blood of those who insist on waging wars. Iraq has demanded to send troops to the Syrian front to participate in the war, knowing that Syria will not permit Iraqi forces to enter Syria and take up positions along its borders.

Al-Jammal says: It would have been better for Kuwait if it had submitted a working paper declaring that it will use the petroleum revenues to establish a strong Kuwaiti Army which would participate with the armies of the confrontation states in the battle against Israel. Kuwait would be satisfied with sending symbolic units to one of the fronts to impress upon the people that it is taking part in fighting Israel.

'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal adds that the Arabs have never been in such dire need of frankness without sensitivities as they are now. He explains that Kuwait went to Baghdad because it fears a repetition of the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwaiti territory. He says that Kuwait rejects the Camp David decisions because they do not refer to the fate of the Palestinians living in Kuwait. He explains that if it could have guaranteed that Iraq would not attack it and that the establishment of a Palestinian state would guarantee the return of the Palestinians living in its territory to the West Bank, then it would have not gone to Baghdad, nor would it have objected to the Camp David agreement.

Discussing Kuwaiti press reports that Iraqi Vice President Saddam Husayn will go to Moscow after the Baghdad conference to submit its results and resolutions to the Soviet leadership and obtain Moscow's approval, 'Ali Handi al-Jammal says: It is clear that the Arab states are meeting in Baghdad under a Ba'thist umbrella and that they will issue resolutions which they will submit to the Soviet Union. He adds: They speak about isolating Egypt and about Egypt's abandonment of its natural place in the Arab arena. He explains that Egypt will never accept leaving its fate in the hands of a group which believes that it can buy the Egyptian people with money. He says: Some believe that they can twist Egypt's arm by their terrorism. Others believe that they can make Egypt rotate constantly in the Soviet orbit. He adds: Those who believe that Egypt, with all its wealth, history and culture, can be shaken by a Kuwaiti working paper or by a naive statement by Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad or by a threat from the regimes agents inside the PLO are wrong.

CAIRO COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NC021407Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[Bahiyy ad-Din Shu'ayb commentary]

[Text] Since the rejectionist states group called for an Arab conference outside the framework of the Arab League to discuss the results of the Camp David conference, this group has been trying through propaganda and the information media to give the Arab public the impression that the aim of the conference is to isolate Egypt from the Arab nation.

Naturally, we will not pause here to defend the Arabism of Egypt or to prove its historic and pioneering role in leading the Arab nation. These rejectionist states imagine that they can form a belt around Cairo to prevent implementation of the two Camp David agreements.

It has been clear so far from the successive statements of the rejectionist states that they are launching attacks without providing an objective analysis to this rejection or even offering a substitute to the frameworks agreed upon at the Camp David summit that define the nature of peace in the area. All the ingenuity of those rejectionists has produced is a set of stylistic resolutions.

The important issue which deserves clarification is the complete coordination between the rejectionist states group and the Soviet Union. First of all, we must remember the statement which TASS issued several weeks ago in which it warned Egypt and Israel against signing a peace agreement in Washington. The Soviet agency said that the fuse is burning quickly, that the explosion may take place at any moment and that, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it must be known that the Middle East does not lie on the other side of the Atlantic but close to its borders and the borders of the Warsaw Pact countries. Therefore, it said, the Soviet Union cannot remain silent in view of these events in the Middle East. It added that it has friends in the area who share its views.

After this Soviet statement, the friends of Moscow in the Middle East moved, and the call was for the Baghdad conference, which will begin its first sessions this evening.

We would like to assert from the beginning that Cairo is not against any serious Arab assembly sincerely seeking to arrive at studied plans to resolve the crises which face the Arab struggle. In fact, Cairo has announced that it welcomes the convening of the Arab summit conference through the Arab League and in its headquarters in Cairo--provided all the pending Arab issues, including the Lebanese issue, which constitutes a bleeding wound in the body of the Arab nation, are discussed.

As for the two Camp David agreements, Cairo welcomes any objective study of these agreements, which constitute a framework for peace. The Arab states must define their attitude to these agreements objectively, pointing out their negative aspects and clarifying their positive aspects, which must be taken as a point for surging forward.

If some Arab states hasten to reject the agreements for domestic reasons or in a bid for illusory leadership, Cairo is absolutely not prepared to enter into frantic altercations that would harm the Arab national interest.

If certain of the Arab rejectionist states imagine that their campaigns against Egypt will prompt Cairo to fall into the trap of provocation, we assert that this imagination can only live in the minds of the fools who take leadership as a trade. This is because it simply ignores the facts of history. In order to make it clear to Arab public opinion, we want to draw attention to the fact that the Arabism of Egypt is not a grant from anyone but is the fate of Egypt. All the forces hostile to the Arab world have tried throughout the ages to isolate Egypt from the Arab nation but failed in all their attempts. Therefore, when certain Arab states imagine that they can do what these hostile forces could not, this can have only one meaning--that these states, which are counted among the Arab states, have placed themselves in the service of the interests of the enemies of the Arabs, imagining that they can succeed in doing what others have failed to do.

QUESTIONS RAISED ABOUT WESTINGHOUSE BRIBERY CASE

LD021241Y Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 29 Oct 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[By Musa Sabri]

[Excerpts] One of the most significant things the prime minister said at the meetings of the majority party parliamentary committee was that an honest mistake can be forgiven but corruption cannot. This is because the motive for corruption can only be corruption--a violation of the law--and a desire for illicit profiteering. Fighting corruption should not, however, mean slandering anybody without evidence, nor does it mean accusing a citizen without a judicial investigation. Rather it means that the law is the arbiter in investigating, making charges and meting out punishment. Such principles must be upheld by every citizen.

When the U.S. Government informed Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil of the accusation against a former deputy prime minister of receiving a bribe from the Westinghouse company, that the case had been brought before the U.S. courts, and that the U.S. Government has asked the judiciary not to mention the name of the accused person nor of his country, the prime minister hastened to inform the president of the republic of this fact. He also hastened to inform the socialist attorney general and the public prosecutor in order to take the necessary legel measures against former Deputy Prime Minister Engineer Ahmad Sultan.

The prime minister has asked the U.S. Government for evidence and the documents on which the charges are based. According to information received by the prime minister, it was a Westinghouse employee who paid the bribe in two installments: the first time he paid $320,000 and the second time $70,000 in respect of two deals during 1976 and 1977. It is also reported that the employee concerned had informed the company management of the fact.

The U.S. Government referred the case to the court concerned and the company admitted its guilt. The government representative asked that the name of the person involved in the charge and his country should not be disclosed. Such a measure is adopted by the U.S. Government in two cases: first if such disclosure jeopardizes U.S. national security and, second, if there are friendly relations with the country to which the accused belongs, because the U.S. Government does not wish to cause embarrassment to the friendly government.

The Egyptian Government did not feel embarrassed by the disclosures, because if the charges are true no citizen should be immune. All citizens are equal before the law and the matter must be dealt with in accordance with the rule of law.

So that the accusation is not mere libel, the prime minister has asked the U.S. Government for the documents on which the charges are based because there are several questions to be raised. These include the question of why the company employee who claimed that he paid the bribe in 1976 and 1977 made this disclosure only in 1978. Why was he late in doing so? If he informed the company of the facts about the bribe could he have given this bribe without the company's knowledge and permission? Could it be possible that this employee took the bribe for himself and claimed to have given it to others? In what manner was the bribe paid?

Clear answers must be given to all these questions so that the charge can be backed by evidence.

The U.S. Government replied that U.S. law does not allow legal papers submitted to courts to be passed to another state unless there is a special treaty allowing the exchange of such information. The prime minister asked to see a sample of such a treaty in order to conclude a similar one, provided that its provisions do not prejudice our sovereignty. He has also asked the U.S. Government if it would be possible to send an Egyptian legal official, such as the public prosecutor, to the United States in order to obtain the required statements regarding the bribe.

All these immediate measures which the prime minister took on learning about the bribery case before the U.S. court underline the government's desire to combat corruption without hesitation. They also confirm the government's desire that the charges should be legal and based on clear facts that can be investigated. This is not only a matter of libel involving an individual but a matter of the rule of law.

KING HUSAYN, IRAQI OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY TO BRIEF U.S., USSR

JN0308115Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Nov 78 p 1 JN

[Ibrahim Abkub dispatch]

[Text] Baghdad--Two large delegations representing the summit are expected to travel to the Western states and the Eastern states to inform them about the Arab stand.

There is a prevailing conviction that His Majesty King Husayn will represent the summit in Washington, whereas Saddam Husayn, Iraqi vice president, will go to Moscow for the same purpose.

JORDANIAN-SYRIAN SUMMIT TO BE HELD IN AMMAN

JN0308455Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Nov 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Text] Amman--Reports received from Damascus say that a Jordanian-Syrian summit meeting will be held in Amman after the Arab summit conference currently held in Baghdad and in light of His Majesty King Husayn's talks with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

AR-RA'Y has learned that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will visit Amman at the end of his majesty's talks with Yasir 'Arafat to coordinate between the two fraternal countries in all fields and in light of new factors in the region, particularly those of the Baghdad summit conference and the "peace" talks at Blair House between Egypt and Israel.

The main topic of the Jordanian-Syrian summit talks will be that of reviving the eastern front so as to be strong enough to repulse any possible Israeli aggression.

It is expected that the defense ministers of Jordan, Syria and Iraq and the PLO military official will be called to a meeting following the forthcoming Amman summit between His Majesty King Husayn and President al-Asad in order to discuss the possibility of putting into force what has been agreed upon.

ROYAL HASHEMITE COURT CHIEF SHARAF INTERVIEW TEXT

JN0309105Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Nov 78 JN

[Text of interview with ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, by Monte Carlo correspondent 'Adil Malik to be broadcast by Monte Carlo Radio and BBC; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] It is no longer new to say that Jordan in fact does not approve of the Camp David agreements. What is Jordan's position now in light of the rejection of this kind of peace, the Camp David peace?

[Answer] Jordan's present position is the same as it was before the signing of the Camp David agreements. We have repeatedly and constantly declared, at the level of His Majesty King Husayn and other Jordanian officials, that Jordan supports a comprehensive and just peace. We are for a just peace. We have agreed to UN Resolutions 242 and 338. We have reiterated conditions we consider basic for the establishment of a just settlement. These conditions are the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories; the Palestinian people's exercising their right to self-determination; the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, and the comprehensive and just settlement of the issue.

This position is constant. If these conditions are met we shall be ready to assume the peace commitments. The Camp David framework has failed to achieve these objectives. For this reason we have called for directing international efforts toward achieving a just settlement. Our position continues to be constant. We are working with our Arab brothers at all international levels to direct the bases upon which discussion for a just settlement is to be carried out. We shall continue our efforts until they are directed [taswib] and until the Arabs become capable of achieving their reasonable objective of a just settlement in accordance with the bases I have described.

[Question] As is well known, Jordan is currently being exposed to a series of pressures from everywhere. There are proposals and concepts, which appear to be American more than anything else, that the flexibility for action and the choice of an alternative for Jordan and Syria are in fact limited. How do you view the way out? What is the alternative?

[Answer] Naturally, the choices before the Arabs are limited. The choices in every international situation and for every country are limited. The choices placed before the Arabs are clear. Jordan is part of the Arab nation and thus faces the same choices. However, because Jordan is closely and directly connected with the issue, lives the Palestinians' sufferings and is closely connected with the Palestinian cause, Jordan faces these choices directly and not only from a theoretical position. The choices are limited in that we have either the road of capitulation to Israeli occupation and relinquishing Palestinian and Arab rights, or the choice consisting of remaining steadfast, building our strength and continuing to call for the establishment of a just and honorable peace that conforms with our demands and national and historic rights. If we consider that the choices are limited, they are so. However, we choose to work continuously to defend our Arab rights in the name of our Arab brothers and on our behalf, to achieve a just settlement based on sound foundations if available. To achieve this objective, action must have the following bases: 1. The building of Arab strength capable of changing the balance of power in the area so that it will bring the Arabs closer to the possibility of achieving their national demands and historic rights; 2. The continuation of a dialog with the world, being openminded on international efforts and viewpoints, and constantly interacting to achieve a just peace without being inflexible or rejectionist in the negative sense of the word. We shall continue to move within this framework.

[Question] Your Excellency, what are your views on the Baghdad summit? The Camp David peace possibilities may be weakened if they meet serious and effective opposition. Do you see the creation of an effective rejection that might give birth to pressures that would prevent the completion of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and its possible results?

[Answer] We in Jordan do not consider that the Baghdad summit conference has the mission of waging war on Camp David. It is not permissible that we view our issues in such a negative way. As we understand it, the Baghdad summit conference must aim at uniting Arab strength, building sound Arab solidarity, mobilizing capabilities and potential, and placing them in the service of the joint cause and effort to achieve a peace acceptable to the Arabs. Such a peace must take into consideration the national and historic rights. In this sense the Baghdad summit conference, as we view it, is not directed against a certain matter. It is not directed against agreements or political moves that took place recently. The task of the Baghdad summit is a positive one:

To lay down an Arab action program for the long term with the aim of building Arab strength, formulating a joint strategy governing Arab behavior and plans of action. This Arab action program will have political, military, economic aspects as well as aspects connected to the mobilization of resources and capabilities. All these will be employed for the achievement of a just and honorable peace that conforms with our national aspirations. This is the objective we must submit in a positive manner. We must not consider, and it is not permissible to consider, the Arab summit conferences as emotional reactions to fend off a danger of catastrophe that already took place, but the conferences must be preparation for defending our positive pan-Arab demands.

[Question] Your Excellency, if we tried to sum up the Arab situation today, we would regretfully say that there is division in the Arab world, namely, there are the Arabs and the peace of Camp David whether a treaty is signed today, tomorrow or the day after tomorrow; and there are the Arabs of steadfastness and confrontation of such peace. In light of those two views and divisions, how do you see the picture of the Arab future?

[Answer] The picture of the Arab world as it appears now is not encouraging because the current Arab reality is disintegrated and full of axes, contradictions and conflicts. All these reflect a regrettable reality, but the picture of the future is not necessarily a continuation of this reality. The task of the Arab leaders who will meet in Baghdad is to mobilize the potentials and take control of the reins of Arab destiny in order to direct it into the constructive and correct direction.

Regarding the axes in the Arab world, there we have the stand of Egypt, which has taken the direction of the Camp David framework and what it entails. There are also the Arab reactions that marked and expressed dissatisfaction, anger and condemnation of Egypt's unilateral action. Our task, I believe, and the task we in Jordan hope the Arab leaders will take upon themselves in their esteemed conference, is to have the Arab states adopt a positive program aimed at rescuing Arab reality from the contradictions of axes, splits and divisions as well as from angry or desperate reactions, so that all these will pour into a long-term joint working program that is enlightened, responsible and logical.

Once the Arab leaders are able to make a little stride in this direction, they will have acted out of a real analysis and sound diagnosis of the problems of the Arab nation. They would have also placed themselves as well as the Arab states and the Arab destiny along the right path.

With regard to defining the direct objective of the Arabs at this stage--that is, building their power--I think this is a natural matter taken for granted. Building, the Arab force is our means of achieving Arab progress on the international level as well as on the level of confronting our opponents and the challenges and dangers facing the Arab nation. These challenges and dangers tear the Arab nation into pieces and devour part after part of the Arab homeland, beginning with Palestine and stretching deep into the Arab body. There is no other way of confronting these dangers except through building Arab power in its broad meaning, including the military aspect, which cannot be complete unless it is linked to a strong establishment of joint Arab bodies that can use Arab resources in a reasonable and effective manner.

This power, which is based on sound bodies, consolidation of the Arab stand and joint action, is our only way to change the equation existing in the region and to proceed toward the just solution and the peace that is acceptable to the Arabs.

AL-JUMAYYIL, SHAM'UN DENOUNCE ATTACK ON MINISTER BUTRUS

NC021259Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Upon hearing of the incident, Pierre al-Jumayyil went to minister Butrus's house to learn the details and to denounce the incident.

Former President Camille Sham'un also contacted Minister Butrus by telephone to denounce the incident and learn the details.

Army Command Issues Statement

NC022245Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[2 November statement by 5th branch of the army command--read by announcer]

[Text] At 0730 on Thursday, 2 November 1978, Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus arrived at his house in Al-Ashrafiyah near the Greek Orthodox Archbishopric. He was accompanied by two Lebanese Army Rangerovers carrying ten soldiers under the command of 2d Lt Quzhayya Sham'un.

At about 0915 Minister Butrus' motorcade proceeded to Beirut international airport to accompany President Sarkis to the Arab summit conference in Baghdad to defend the Lebanese issue.

When the motorcade reached Mar Nicola Church quarter near the public garden in Al-Ashrafiyah, it came under a hail of machinegun fire and RPG rockets. That compelled troops in the motorcade to leave their vehicles and take defensive positions from which they exchanged fire with the attackers. That enabled Minister Butrus to leave the scene of the clash safely after his car had been hit.

The incident resulted in the deaths of two and the wounding of some others in the ranks of the attackers. Sgt 1st Class Mahmud Shams ad-Din, Cpl George 'Abdallah, Pvt Muhammad Sa'du and Pvt Yusuf al-Mudawwar were hit. They were taken to the Central Military Hospital. One is seriously wounded.

Meanwhile, 2d Lt Quzhayya Sham'un was detained and was still under detention when this statement was being drafted. The remaining troops in the motorcade were able to rejoin their posts.

The army command obtained initial reports about the identity of the attackers and, in order not to prejudice the investigations, limits its announcement to the following:

1. The attackers were an armed party group of about 200. The group closed all outlets from the defense minister's house so as to lay an ambush for the motorcade regardless of which way it was heading. The group carried out the operation without the knowledge of their political leadership.

2. The army command, after deciding to refer the case to a military court, announces that it will not pause until it apprehends the attackers. There will be no deliverance for Lebanon except by a strong, capable, firm and just army that will impose security everywhere.

Sham'un, Party Accused

NC031042Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] Beirut, 3 November--Lebanese informed sources said today that the group to which the Lebanese Army command statement referred last night as having attempted to assassinate Lebanese Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus yesterday morning belongs to the National Liberal Party, led by Camille Sham'un.

Sham'un was the only politician who criticized the army command's operation against the mutinous movement led by Capt Samir al-Ashqar, killed during the operation the day before yesterday.

As-Safir says that there is a belief that the purpose of the attempt was to prevent Butrus from going to Baghdad and another belief was that Captain al-Ashqar's group wanted to reach Captain Quzhayya Sham'un, one of the combat officers who participated in storming Al-Ashqar's headquarters. He was also the leader of the force assigned to guard Minister Butrus.

Interior Minister Comments

NC031227Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Today, at noon, a cabinet meeting was held at the office of the minister of public works and tourism, Amin al-Bizri. At the meeting a review was made of the situation following the attempted assassination of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Fu'ad Butrus. The minister of interior, Dr Salah Salman, conveyed to his colleagues, the ministers, the information available to him in the wake of his contacts with the Lebanese Army command, the ADF command and the Internal Security Forces command. After the meeting Minister Salman made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The dastardly assassination attempt to which our colleague Minister Butrus was subjected is an additional testimony to the existence of elements and currents in Lebanon which have not yet abandoned the hope of preventing the consolidation of security and stability. That has become apparent through their attempt to assassinate legality and those who represent it, thus ignoring our conviction held locally and on the Arab and international levels that there is no substitute for legality.

Such deeds--which have lately increased--contribute to the destruction of the country. Citizens should become aware of that fact, should comprehend the obstacles facing us and should act accordingly. The Lebanese Army command is aware of the scope of this attempt. The army commander has assured me that necessary measures will be taken without hesitation. [end recording]

SHAM'UN RECEIVES SECURITY DIRECTOR, MAKES STATEMENT

NC031304Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un received Director General of Public Security Faruq Abu al-Lam'a this morning. They discussed the developments of the security situation in Beirut and the districts.

Answering reporters' questions, Sham'un said that he is still waiting to see what the results of the Baghdad conference will be.

Commenting on the position of the French Gaullist deputy who asked Louis de Guiringaud to resign, Sham'un said: He is a realistic and honest deputy. His stand confirms the good Lebanese-French relations.

Finally, Sham'un said that those who were involved in the Bhamdun massacre are well known. I am waiting to see what steps the officials will take regarding the massacre.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND DISCLAIMS CONNECTION TO INCIDENT

ND021246Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[Statement issued on 2 November by the fifth branch of the Lebanese Forces command]

[Text] At 0915 on 2 November 1978 the sound of heavy shooting was heard in the Mar Mkala quarter in Al-Ashrafiyah. A detachment of Lebanese Forces rushed to the scene of the incident to discover that a clash with automatic weapons had taken place between a combatant group of the Lebanese Army and another group of the Lebanese Revolutionary Army. Therefore, strict orders were given to the detachment of the Lebanese forces not to intervene and to return immediately to its barracks.

The Lebanese Forces command wishes to assert that it denounces all acts that endanger citizens. It announces that it is absolutely not involved in acts of suppression and countersuppression. It adds that no party or organization which is a member of the Lebanese Forces has participated in this regrettable incident.

ADF 2 NOV STATEMENT ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC022102Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Nov 78 NC

[2 November statement by responsible source of the Arab Deterrent Forces command--read by announcer]

[Text] Apart from the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] observance of the cease-fire, except in cases of self-defense, in implementation of the order issued on 7 October 1978 and confirmed by the decision of the Bayt ad-Din conference and the replacement of forces in the areas of Jisr Bayrut and Al-Ashrafiyah, on Wednesday evening, 1 November 1978, the ADF command issues orders to its troops in the Sinn al-Fil area not to return fire even when hit. That was in accordance with the desire of his excellency the president of the Republic to give an opportunity to sincere popular and party efforts to implement previous agreements for an immediate comprehensive cease-fire after completion of the replacement of forces referred to above and complete removal of armed manifestations from all areas, preparatory to implementing the cabinet decisions based on the Bayt ad-Din conference recommendations.

However, sniping on the Al-Wati bridge has not ceased completely, although it decreased noticeably until 1100 today, when armed men again appeared in large numbers in Al-Ashrafiyah, Sinn al-Fil and Burj Hammud. That was the result of a clash between armed men from the parties and an army combat unit in Al-Ashrafiyah. The ADF command continues to take measures to facilitate the return of normal life to the country and the return of evacuees to their homes before winter.

Out of its desire to clarify the military situation, which the local information media began to report inaccurately and because escalation in the areas of Sinn al-Fil, Al-Mukallis and Chevrolet is perhaps continuing in the light of this inaccurate information, the ADF command announces the following:

1. The Saudi battalion will be reinforced with one company to enable it to carry out its duty properly in the two areas assigned to it, Jisr Bayrut and Al-Ashrafiyah.

2. The Sudanese battalion is conducting a rotation of some of its troops in accordance with special arrangements made by the Sudanese command. The Sudanese battalion may perhaps be reinforced with a new company of about 100 troops to enable it to carry out its duties in western Beirut and Ash-Shuf.

3. There will be no other rotations either in Sinn al-Fil or elsewhere at present.

VOICE OF LEBANON 2 NOV SECURITY REPORT

NC030646Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Sporadic shooting continued to be heard during the night along most of the traditional lines, particularly in the Chevrolet, Al-Mazda and Galerie Sim'an areas in the southern suburbs. In the eastern suburb, calm prevailed along the lines of Sinn al-Fil and Ad-Dikwanah.

AMIN AL-JUMAYYIL: LEBANON WILL HAVE TO PAY THE PRICE

LD021341Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Jorge Stocklin report on 31 October interview in Beirut with commander in chief of the conservative Christian forces Bechir al-Jumayyil: "An Appointed Victim: Lebanon"]

[Text] The Phalangist Party believes that "Lebanon will pay the price of the coming Arab summit meeting in Baghdad, just as it was the guinea pig for the Camp David agreement." At least, that is what Bechir al-Jumayyil, commander in chief of the conservative Christian forces, said yesterday.

Pierre al-Jumayyil's son believes that the meeting starting tomorrow in the Iraqi capital "can only confirm two established facts: The presence of 400,000 Palestinians in Lebanon and Syria's control over the country, even if Saudi Arabia were to take pains to wear down its opponents...."

"By replacing the Syrian units which occupied the 'hot' spots in the Christian sector of Beirut the Riyadh troops contributed to a degree of normalization. But," Bechir al-Jumayyil told LE FIGARO, "that is a minor hotbed. The Near East crisis has entered a much more political than military phase, a crucial phase. Without an alternative to the settlement proposed by As-Sadat, Begin and Carter, what are we to do with the Palestinians? Are we to be offered another 'Cairo agreement' in Baghdad, like the one governing the presence of the Palestinian Army in Lebanon since 1969? Or another 'Riyadh agreement,' establishing, as in October 1976, the Syrian occupation of the country? All those accords have proved disastrous and anything negotiated over our heads will again be disastrous. Even if the United States and France add their guarantee...."

The Christian forces' leader does not believe in the possibility of an understanding with the PLO, as Abu Iyad proposed, or with the Lebanese left, as Walid Junblatt suggested.

"The possibility of Israeli intervention figures among our calculations," the chief of the conservative forces admits. "But that is not for me to decide. It is up to the Israelis. For 2 years we have been fighting almost alone. We will continue."

ALGERIA

MAP NOTES LACK OF CEREMONY FOR NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD021332Y Rabat MAP in English 1215 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, 2 Nov (MAP)--For the first time since 1965, no flower wreath was placed at the Martyr's Monument outside Algiers on Algeria's national holiday, wrote the ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP).

With Boumediene sick in Moscow the Algerian religious chief should have delivered the wreath. No reasons were given to why no ceremonial mark Algeria's 24th anniversary.

SPANISH NEWSPAPERS REPORT BOUMEDIENE SHOT

Madrid INFORMACIONES

PA011637Y Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 1 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Madrid, 1 Nov (AFP)--An "anticommunist" commando [group] of seven men and three women seriously wounded Algerian President Houari Boumediene in an assassination attempt 10 days ago, the Madrid daily newspaper INFORMACIONES reported today.

The paper said it learned from an unidentified person today that the Algerian leader had been hit twice in the neck by bullets from a telescopic rifle.

It quoted the source as saying that the attack was carried out by a twin commando of the "Spanish people's intelligence service" and the "international anti-communist intelligence service" to avenge the murder of two of their Canary Islands comrades by members of the Algiers-based Canary Islands separatist movement MPAIAC.

The source said the two "intelligence service" operatives were murdered after attacking MPAIAC Secretary General Antonio Cubillo in Algiers. He added that all members of the "anticommunist" assassination team, including non-Spaniards, arrived here this morning.

DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS

LD031118Y Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Las Palmas--DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS, published in the Canary Islands, has reported that Algerian President Boumediene was seriously wounded by commandos in revenge for assassination attempts against those who planned the attempted assassination of Antonio Cubillo, leader of the separatist movement in the Canary Islands.

An anonymous caller telephoned the paper to confirm that joint commandos composed of elements belonging to each of the intelligence services in the Canary Islands, the intelligence service hostile to communism [as heard] and the Spanish intelligence service 1 and 1/2 weeks ago carried out an assassination attempt against the Algerian president, shooting him in the neck several times with a rifle fixed with a telescopic sight.

HOUMEDIENE SENDS MESSAGE TO YASIR 'ARAFAT

LD021723Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Algerian ambassador to Lebanon brother Mohammed Yazid, the day before yesterday, delivered a message from President Houari Boumediene to chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat. During the meeting brother Yazid held talks with 'Arafat that dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the Arab region.

In addition, brother Yazid received Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement and discussed with him the current situation in Lebanon and the Arab region.

ASH-SHA'B URGES BAGHDAD SUMMIT TO ISOLATE AS-SADAT

LD021201Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] As the date of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad approaches the Arab east is witnessing large-scale political activity. The Saudi foreign minister is moving among the Gulf states making statements here and there to the effect that the aim of the Baghdad summit "is not to isolate Egypt but to restore confidence among the Arabs."

U.S. emissaries are also paying frequent visits to their friends in the area in an attempt to obtain from them clear and open support for the Camp David surrender agreements.

From his office President Carter is exerting maximum efforts to overcome obstacles in the current Egyptian-Israeli negotiations to conclude a "peace treaty." He wants full agreement on the details of the the treaty before the Baghdad meeting in order to confront the parties to the summit meeting with a fait accompli.

There is a common factor behind all the activities, namely the desire to prevent the forthcoming summit from issuing resolutions that would match the gravity of the imperialist-Zionist consipiracy and would make a final break with As-Sadat's regime as the symbol of treason and surrender and as being responsible for dividing Arab ranks.

We are compelled here to raise questions regarding the real intentions of those advocating As-Sadat's participation in the Baghdad summit despite the fact that the Cairo ruler, as the Israelis and Americans admit, has defied the feelings of the Arab nation and conspired with the enemy in order to restore Sinai in return for recognizing the legitimacy of Zionist usurpation of Palestine. What benefit could be obtained for the liberation of our lands from the Egyptian ruler's attendance?

His attendance would have been possible before the Camp David summit; but after the Camp David agreements, it has become impossible and something that our masses, whom As-Sadat stabbed in the back and then ignored, will not accept.

However, the capitulatory trend will not be absent from the meeting because its leader is absent. It will, unfortunately, be represented by regimes which were first on the path of treason and by other regimes which have blessed treason and will defend it.

Arab masses, tired of political statements and empty declarations, expect the coming meeting of leaders to be compatible with the magnitude of the conspiracy, that is a meeting that goes beyond an exchange of views. It should be a meeting to adopt firm decisions to stop Zionist expansion in our territories and to declare, at the highest level, that the Arab nation will not surrender and that the downfall of one of its parties does not affect its determination to restore its occupied lands and regain its lost prestige.

Despite the fact that we still believe it is impossible to establish real and effective solidarity between reactionary regimes and revolutionary and progressive regimes, yet the gravity of the phase through which the Arab nation is passing necessitates overcoming all differences in order to achieve at least a minimum solidarity with the aim of liberation.

Therefore success of the Baghdad summit depends on the following conditions:

"Pro-American Arabs" must free themselves from imperialist pressures and pledge to defend the Palestinian cause, the symbol of Arab honor;

A political will must be mustered in order to use the oil weapon in our resistance to the hostile conspiracy;

Providing military and material support for the Syrian-Palestinian front;

Withdrawal of all kinds of aid to the Cairo regime and transferring such aid to the northern region;

Total boycott of the Egyptian regime, expelling it from the Arab League and tightening the seige around it in order to contain its capitulatory trend;

Giving support to nationalist forces in Egypt and enabling their voice to be heard through providing a large-scale media coverage of the attitude of these struggling nationalist forces.

In any case, the Baghdad summit will play its historic role if it can adopt the positions of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation as well as its practical plan for continued struggle against the enemy with all means available.

Denounces Peace Prize Award

LD021435Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpt] There is nothing wrong in awarding prizes and medals in recognition of meritorious services of whatever sort, but it is very wrong to associate peace with treason and for terror to become a criterion for awarding the Nobel "Peace" Prize.

Yesterday we read the reports about As-Sadat and Begin being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "in appreciation of the role they played in achieving the U.S. peace."

It is not surprising in today's world for standards to be changed as long as the information and cultural media are part of the imperialist-Zionist system. The awarding of the Nobel "Peace" Prize to As-Sadat and Begin is probably irrefutable evidence of close association between establishments that claim to be scientific, objective and serving humanity and imperialism. Such establishments are no more than tools serving certain political objectives. The logic of such establishments, whose "prizes" we have become accustomed to hearing about, is "inverted logic."

It is not surprising therefore to find in the list of those awarded Nobel Prizes, whether scientific, cultural, or in appreciation for playing a prominent role in the "establishment of peace," the names of "Soviet dissidents" and fanatic Zionists.

It appears that the memory of the Nobel people is short or that their logic is different from human logic.

The history of the two men--Begin and As-Sadat--abounds with great feats:

The first is a terrorist leader and the hero of the Dayr Yasin massacre. He killed hundreds of innocent Lebanese, knows no fixed borders for "greater Israel" and seeks to impose Zionist will on the Arab people; he is a natural ally of the world imperialist system and a close friend of As-Sadat in whom he found an ally that "providence" sent to serve Zionism and preserve the vital interests of Western capitalism and who wants to hear nothing about the Palestinians.

As for the second, he is known for his Nazi leanings and his collaboration with Hitler. He makes no bones about his praise for Nazi ideology and its great influence on his thinking and behavior as the leader of "15 May revolution" and the hero of the journey to occupied Jerusalem.

Just like his friend Begin, he is a bitter enemy of the Palestinian people, an ally of Washington and a diligent agent of Western intelligence departments.

In view of all these common qualities of the two men the Nobel people awarded them a "prize" which is anything but noble.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR

LD030905Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 18 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced the appointment of Mr Abderrahmane Cheriet as the Popular and Democratic Republic of Algeria's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Iraq.

LIBYA

CONGRESS LEADER SEEKS WAYS TO 'DAMAGE U.S. INTERESTS'

LD020010Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli--Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, explained that the Permanent Secretariat is a popular democratic organization embracing more than 200 political, popular and trade union organizations of the Arab homeland.

At a press conference he gave at the Permanent Secretariat in Tripoli today, he said that the work of the secretariat stemmed from the rejection of political, moral and military defeat and the determination to liberate Palestine and all occupied Arab territories. He said that in the light of those two objectives, the Permanent Secretariat is working to create a progressive popular front committed to those objectives.

He said that the Palestine armed struggle was one aspect of national revolution and that it was the responsibility of the Arab People's Congress to provide all the necessary conditions for steadfastness of the Palestine people and revolution and for all honest Arab strugglers in Egypt, Oman, Lebanon and the Western Sahara. He said that the Secretariat completed a draft charter which will serve as a national [word indistinct] for the creation of a progressive popular front.

On economic relations between Arab countries and the United States which supports the Zionist gangs, the secretary general said the Secretariat asked a group of experts to prepare a study on U.S.-Arab economic relations and to define the correct method of damaging U.S. interests. An economic conference will be held in the light of the study within the next few months. He said the secretariat is not against Americans, but against the U.S. regime.

He said that the Permanent Secretariat believed that the Eritrean question should be solved by peaceful means, and the people of Sahara should be supported in their call for self-determination.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA SAYS KING HASSAN II WILL VISIT IRAQ

LD030856Y Tunis Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, said that King Hassan II will visit Iraq in the coming weeks. The Moroccan minister, who currently represents his country at the ninth Arab summit being held in Baghdad, made the statement to Iraqi Television. He explained that the absence of the Moroccan king from this summit does not at all express Morocco's stand and that the Moroccan sovereign sent a special envoy to Baghdad to explain to the Iraqi president the reasons preventing his personal participation in the Arab summit.

It is known that the Moroccan envoy, Abdesalam Znined, secretary of state for the prime minister's office in charge of general affairs, arrived in Baghdad yesterday and conferred with President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr upon his arrival.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI'S ENVOY TO DELIVER MESSAGES TO AMIN, NYERERE

LD021826Y Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] Mr Philip Obang, special envoy to the president of the Republic and the chairman of the current session of the OAU, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, will leave Khartoum within 2 days for Kampala and Dar Es Salaam. He will deliver two messages from President Numayri to President Idi Amin of Uganda and Dr Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. The messages deal with current developments on the borders of the two countries.

SUDAN TO RECEIVE KUWAITI PETROLEUM FOR 1 YEAR

LD021814Y Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Kuwaiti National Oil Company has agreed to supply the Sudan with its petroleum requirements for 1 year starting this month at an annual cost of $40 million.

GOVERNMENT TO AID ZAIRIAN REFUGEE REPATRIATION

LD021235Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] Umar Muhammad Ismail, commissioner for refugee affairs of the Ministry of Interior, said that the Sudanese Government is prepared to provide every facility for the repatriation of about 5,000 Zairian refugees in Sudan if the latter so wish, to further efforts by Zairian President Mobutu to achieve national unity in Zaire by repatriating all Zairian refugees in neighboring states.

His excellency said the Sudanese Government gave the Zairian ambassador in Khartoum opportunities to meet the refugees in the southern region and Khartoum last month to enable him to explain to them the amnesty law recently promulgated by President Mobutu. He was also given the opportunity of meeting the foreign minister, the interior minister, the minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, the commissioner of refugees and senior officials.

ENVOY TO TAKE MESSAGE TO CHAD'S MALLOUM

LD021236Y Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Summary] 'Izz ad-Din Hamid, minister of state in the Council of Ministers, will leave for Ndjamena this evening with verbal messages from President Numayri to President Felix Malloum and the premier.

The messages deal with the process of national reconciliation in Chad and how best to overcome the obstacles impeding the process.

The minister discussed the question of national reconciliation with the Chadian ambassador in Khartoum this morning.

TUNISIA

PLO MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TUNIS

LD022022Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Close cooperation links are being continually confirmed between Tunisia and the PLO and are becoming more diversified and comprehensive as time goes on. In this context a Palestinian military delegation, representing the military council, arrived in Tunis today at the invitation of the Destourian Socialist Party and the National Defense Ministry.

The head of the Palestinian delegation, Col Mutlaq Jamdan, praised the links which exist between Tunisia and the PLO regarding principles and the common struggle. He mentioned that the Palestinian Military Council delegation's visit to Tunis is designed to become acquainted with everything that would benefit the course of the Palestinian revolution, militarily and politically, especially with the curriculum of the Tunisian military institutes and to make use of their extensive experience.

BEGIN HOLDS MEETINGS WITH CARTER, VANCE IN NEW YORK

TA021947Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is conferring with U.S. President Carter in New York at this moment. Earlier, the prime minister and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had defined the talk held between them this evening as a very good meeting with real progress. There are further obstacles we will have to overcome, the Prime minister said, but I hope that the signing of the agreement will be very soon. This is our hope and our commitment. Nevertheless, Mr Begin said, we will not be certain that a peace agreement exists until the signatures appear on the treaty.

Cyrus Vance and the Israeli and U.S. delegations are leaving for Washington in an hour, and Vance will meet with the Egyptian delegation there this evening. Our correspondent says that in the wake of the progress made in today's talks, the completion of the agreement is expected within a short time. This evening the United States expects to hear the Egyptians' reaction to the clauses worked out with the prime minister. Mr Begin will remain in New York this evening and tomorrow.

Requests Loan, Not Gift

TA022126Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 2 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Begin declared in New York that Israel is not asking the United States for a gift or a grant to cover the cost of the evacuation of the Sinai, but for a loan. The prime minister said: Peace involves large financial expenditures. I told Secretary Vance that we are not asking for a present or a grant, but only for a loan for 25 years with reasonable interest, and we will pay every last dime. Secretary of State Vance promised to speak about this with President Carter, and in his talk with the prime minister, he said that this Israeli approach will facilitate the solution of the aid problem.

Our correspondent in Washington says that Israel is requesting a loan of over $3 billion to cover the expense of transferring the airfields, military installations and the Rafah approaches settlements.

Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich will arrive in Washington this month for talks with the U.S. secretary of the treasury on this matter.

A caucus of the Israeli delegation, which included the prime minister and the defense and foreign ministers, ended a short time ago. This evening Dayan, Weizman and the members of the Israeli delegation will return to Washington to continue the talks there.

The prime minister held a meeting with the Nobel Prize winner for literature, Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Speech at Awards Ceremony

TA030717Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpt] Last night in New York the prime minister received the Family of Man Award on behalf of the city's council of churches. President as-Sadat also received the prize but was represented at the ceremony by Mamduh Salim, the former Egyptian prime minister.

At the ceremony, Mr Begin said that when peace is achieved, Israel and Egypt will cooperate to make the great Egyptian desert bloom. The prime minister predicted that the peace agreement will soon be signed.

Four Jewish youth interrupted Begin's speech calling: Sinai belongs to the Jews and Begin is Chamberlain. They were expelled from the auditorium.

In his speech, the prime minister emphasized that we are determined to maintain Jerusalem's uniqueness as the eternal capital of Israel, the Jewish people and all mankind.

Interviewed on Peace Talks

TA030723Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin estimates that the formulation of the peace treaty with Egypt would be completed within 2 weeks. Our envoy in New York, Shalom Qital, says that it is still hoped that the treaty will be signed in Jerusalem and in Cairo, but that it is not ruled out that the signing ceremony will be held in Oslo, when President as-Sadat and the prime minister arrive to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Last night, the Family of Man Award was awarded to the prime minister and to President as-Sadat, via Mamduh Salim, from the New York Council of Churches at the New York Hilton. At the end of the ceremony, the prime minister gave a special interview to our envoy Shalom Qital.

[Qital] Mr Prime Minister, how would you define the state of the peace talks at this moment?

[Begin] I can tell the citizens of Israel that the situation at the talks is good. This morning the foreign minister, the defense minister, our advisers and I had a meeting with the Egyptian delegation, chaired by the secretary of state. We met for 3 hours. I think that we have greatly advanced the date when it will be possible to sign a peace treaty. Of course, in such cases one must always add some cautious words. There is no way of knowing if another obstacle will crop up. We must still overcome several problems. But we have made great progress, and it is very possible that within the coming 2 weeks it will be possible to achieve the peace treaty.

We asked the defense minister to leave for Israel tonight, but this is not a hasty decision. He simply must get the cabinet's approval for all the proposals pertaining to the military and defense issues, because some problems have arisen since the last session in which he participated. The foreign minister and I thought that it would be best if the defense minister went to Israel, took part in the cabinet session, explained the details and asked the cabinet's approval. There will be a debate and the cabinet will decide, because everything depends on the cabinet's decision.

I also told the secretary of state that he should understand that there is a difference between the Camp David talks and the current talks: Even when I talk to him and propose something, it still depends on the cabinet's approval. Nothing is binding on Israel as long as the cabinet has not made a decision. All the authority to negotiate at this stage is in the hands of the cabinet.

[Question] Mr Begin, what would you say about Israeli-U.S. relations? Was the issue of U.S. aid for the evacuation of the settlements and the army bases from Sinai discussed, for example?

[Answer] I would like to bring good news to the people of Israel. We raised all aspects of this problem with the secretary of state. I told him: Look, if peace had been made on the basis of the existing situation, we would have had no problem. But peace is being made on the condition that we evacuate tens of thousands of soldiers and an indefinite number of buildings, which we have constructed over 11 years. This is a financial yoke that Israel cannot, under any circumstances, bear. We would bring peace to Israel--this is crucial to us--but at the same time we would bring financial difficulties that would, God forbid, create unemployment and a big crisis. This simply cannot happen. So you must know, Mr Secretary--this is what I told him--that I did not come here to ask you for gifts. What we do ask you is that you give us a long-term loan for 25 years, which we will repay year by year. It is true that even now we are paying what we owe the United States without a single day's delay. This is what we will do in the next 25 years. The amount is substantial and includes the expenses involved in the construction of the new airfields, as well as an arrangement for the evacuated settlements, and it includes all the expenses of the withdrawal. I would not like to make an exact estimate, but the sum is large. But we are not begging for a donation or a grant. No. We are asking for a loan, and we want to return what we owe through our toil.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, good night to you and good morning from Israel.

[Answer] Good morning to the citizens of Israel. I will see you in about 10 days, after the official visit to Canada. Please God, we shall tell each other good tidings and words of comfort.

[Announcer] That was Prime Minister Menahem Begin from New York.

More on Loan Request

TA030632Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Israel has requested from the United States a 25-year low-interest loan to finance the transfer of the IDF installations and the Sinai settlements. Prime Minister Menahem Begin said this to our political correspondent Shalom Qital. The prime minister did not mention the sum requested by Israel.

A REUTER correspondent reported that Israel may not have told the United States how much money it intends to request. This may amount to $3 or $4 billion. The prime minister said that he informed U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that Israel could not bear the load of the cost of the peace arrangement.

The prime minister's aide for communications affairs, Dan Pattir, told the REUTER correspondent that when Vance heard that Israel is not asking for a grant but rather for a loan, he said that this greatly eases the problem of the financing.

Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich is to arrive in Washington soon to discuss this matter with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal.

Before he left for New York, the prime minister discussed all the aspects of the U.S. aid with the finance minister. Our correspondent has learned that the possiblity that the U.S. aid would be given in the form of a loan has not been discussed yet. Officials in the Finance Ministry said that Begin was presented with a detailed economic document prepared by a team headed by the director general of the ministry, 'Amiran Sivan.

Reporters in New York think that Israel and the United States are not publicizing the details of the loan to make it easier for the United States to finance the evacuation of the Sinai settlements, since Washington had declared them illegal.

After his meeting with Vance, the prime minister met with President Carter. He presented him with a gift: a copy of Justice Hayyim Kohen's book on the trial and death of Jesus. Carter had asked for a book on this subject during the Camp David talks, and the prime minister has now granted his wish. Later, Begin met with Nobel Prize winner for literature, Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Airfields Not Part of Loan

TA030920Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Finance Ministry officials clarified this morning that the prime minister's request for a long-term loan does not refer to the construction of the two new Negev airfields. Our correspondent Zevi Lidar has learned that Israel insists that this financing be in the form of a grant, as promised.

The request for a loan refers to financing many other needs resulting from the withdrawal and the IDF redeployment.

WITHDRAWAL, REDEPLOYMENT OF IDF TO COST 60 MILLION POUNDS

TA022000Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Nov 78 TA

[Text] According to initial calculations made in the defense system, the withdrawal from the Sinai and the redeployment in the Negev will cost over 60 million Israeli pounds. This will be the expenses of the defense system only. This was learned by our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir. He adds that this sum does not include the expenses involved in transferring the settlements, the long-term expenses and the security procurement the change in the strategic situation demands.

U.S. DOCUMENT ON OIL DOES NOT SATISFY ISRAEL'S NEEDS

TA021137Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By 'Ido Dissenchik, Washington]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the United States submitted a document to Egypt and Israel that includes a compromise proposal on the oil talks between the two countries in the framework of the Blair House conference.

Israeli sources reported that the U.S. compromise proposal does not make sense to Israel and that it will be necessary to introduce far-reaching changes to it to reach formulations and conclusions that will satisfy Israel's oil requirements.

DAYAN RETURNS TO WASHINGTON; MODA'I JOINS PEACE TALKS

TA030756Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will return to Washington today to confer with representatives of the Egyptian delegation. Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i is also joining the Washington talks.

He said that the fact that he was going to the United States did not mean that an understanding had been achieved with Egypt on the oil issue, but expressed the hope that such an understanding would indeed be achieved.

Moda'i Comments Before Departure

TA030804Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] An understanding between Israel and Egypt concerning the oil issue has not yet been achieved, but I hope my trip will advance the negotiations until an understanding is achieved. This is what Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i said at midnight before leaving for Washington to join the talks there. He emphasized that since the technical points have been clarified, the negotiations will now speed up. Our correspondent on economic affairs, Yosi Melman, talked to the energy minister before his departure. [begin recording]

[Question] Following the talks on oil in Washington between the representatives of Israel and Egypt, each party clarified its positions and gave details of the data at its disposal, and now it is necessary to reach an understanding. This is what Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i told us an hour before he left for the Washington talks. Here is the energy minister's answer to the question: What does Israel demand from Egypt?

[Answer] Basically, Israel believes that it must continue to operate the field it discovered as a concession holder, just like many others along the Suez Gulf who received their concessions from the Egyptians. Our second proposal was to continue our involvement in further explorations for oil in that area along the Suez Gulf. Of course this will require changes in the current arrangements. The third issue is actually commercial: We think it is profitable for both the Egyptians and for us that we both deal in the oil trade, that they sell us part of the oil they export, mainly to European countries.

[Question] According to the media, Egypt is prepared to sell oil to Israel at world market prices, but it refuses to recognize the special rights of Israel in the 'Alma field, rights Israel demands due to the fact that it discovered the field and developed it. We asked Minister Moda'i to comment on these positions.

[Answer] I do not wish to get into interpretations. All I know is that at this moment all the data is known to both parties. The two parties have positions on the various issues. Of course there is no understanding on all these positions. I am not going there to sign an agreement. There is no need for me to go there for this purpose. I am going to conduct the negotiations and advance the understanding to the best of my ability and to show flexibility in the contacts. [end recording]

Estimates Withdrawal Cost

TA031100Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i said that Israel should receive approximately $10 billion in return for the evacuation of Sinai.

He said that after the Camp David summit, he submitted a document to the prime minister in which he estimated that the total of Israel's investments in Sinai was about $3 billion. In his opinion, the construction of the settlements and the airfields in the Negev as well as establishing the communications infrastructure and road systems will cost $4 billion.

The redeployment will cost another $3 billion. Minister Moda'i emphasized to our correspondent Yosi Melman that we are not interested in gaining profits, but that we need to at least break even. If Egypt strongly rejects this, it will be necessary to dismantle everything possible and transfer it to Israel.

ISRAEL, EGYPT WILL NOT BUILD EARLY WARNING STATIONS

TA030755Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Egypt and Israel have agreed not to set up early-warning stations in the south. Egypt had said that if Israel set up a station in the Sinai, it would have to build one in the Negev. In the end, both countries dropped their demands. The question now is whether the Americans will build an early-warning station to serve both sides.

Maps have already been drawn, dividing the Sinai into military zones, border areas and buffer zones.

Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Zippori said that the agreement allows the army to carry out its talks. He said that 40 percent of the Sinai remains in Israeli hands for 3 years, which he called the test period of the peace agreement.

COMMITTEE APPROVES,IDF PROGRAM ON DEPLOYMENT IN NEGEV

TA021130Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[Text] The committee for IDF deployment and the establishment of an infrastructure in the Negev, headed by Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Zippori and Deputy Finance Minister Yehezqel Flumin, met yesterday for its second session. The committee, which is composed of directors general and senior officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Construction and the Interior, yesterday discussed the program submitted by the Ministry of Defense at the committee's first meeting a few weeks ago.

The Ministry of Defense program dealt with the IDF deployment in the Negev and the interim line in Sinai. The contents of this working paper were approved in principle by the committee members.

The committee's aim is to coordinate the activities of the ministries involved in the evacuation on a priority basis due to the pressures of time.

The committee decided to establish three subcommittees in the framework of the ministries involved: A subcommittee for the regulation of groundwork and construction, a subcommittee for energy and fuel and a subcommittee for water sources. These subcommittees will present the working papers they propose to the planning branch of the Ministry of Defense, which will submit a final working paper for discussion at the committee's next meeting.

YADIN ON FUTURE OF NEGEV AFTER PEACE AGREEMENTS

TA030819Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The problem that we will face after signing the peace agreement will be how to live with peace, Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin said in a speech before the Board of Trustees of the Beer Sheva Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren was at the annual meeting of the board of trustees held yesterday evening in Jerusalem. [begin recording]

[Oren] The major part of Yadin's speech was devoted to the Negev and the problems that will come with peace. The Negev will turn into a large army camp, and we must make certain that the relations between the soldiers and the local residents will be positive.

Answering questions, the deputy prime minister commented on the negotiations.in Washington.

[Yadin] I hope to receive a report from the prime minister as early as tonight or tomorrow. He will express his opinion, but it is the cabinet that will have to decide.

[Unidentified correspondent] Even when he is absent?

[Yadin] In his absence, yes. When he is not here the cabinet makes decisions. This is according to his request. This was also the situation when they were at Camp David. We had similar problems then.

In view of all this, I find it very difficult to predict, but I think that within the 3 months intended for signing the peace agreement, I am almost certain that the agreement will be signed and it may well be done even before that.

[Oren] When peace comes, Yadin added, we will have to fight the problem of poverty and see how the IDF can contribute to the solution of this problem. So far, Yadin said in conclusion, we have had a war mentality, but from now on we must get used to an era of peace. [end recording]

MK EBAN SENDS PEACE TREATY PROPOSALS TO DAYAN

TA021156Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By Ze'ev Blitzer]

[Text] Washington--In a memo to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, MK Abba Eban submitted several proposals concerning the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Eban himself revealed this in an interview with 'AL HAMISHMAR.

Eban, who submitted the memo to Dayan on 12 October, met with the foreign minister and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in Washington on Monday to review several additional legal points touching on the treaty. The former foreign minister also met with the Egyptian acting foreign minister, Butrus Ghali.

In the interview with 'AL HAMISHMAR, Eban said that he did not discuss any aspect of the peace treaty with Ghali. "I was not there to negotiate," Eban said, describing the meeting with Ghali as "entirely personal" and "for study purposes."

On Tuesday, Eban reported in New York to the Labor Party chairman, Shim'on Peres, on his meetings. "It is my impression that, whatever happens, there is going to be a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel," Eban evaluates.

Eban said that his memo to Dayan and Weizman also relies on the text of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty he submitted to the Geneva conference in December 1973. He is proposing formulations which, in his view, will eliminate several of the existing differences of opinion.

Among other things, Eban is proposing that the sides incorporate into the treaty a clause guaranteeing that they will fulfill standard international agreements in the fields of commerce, airline and postal service, etc. This will cancel the amendments that Egypt proposed to its commitments on this issue in line with the demands of the Arab boycott against Israel.

Eban is also proposing a clause demanding prevention of discrimination and boycott pressure against each of the sides.

Eban emphasized that the most complicated problem was Egypt's agreements with the Arab countries on sanctions against Israel and, accordingly, he is proposing a clause in which each side promises not to fulfill agreements that do not accord with the treaty.

Eban said that in his talk with Ghali, the Egyptian acting foreign minister had emphasized Egypt's reservations concerning a trend in Israel toward believing that Egypt is leaving the circle of the Arab world, which is not so.

HA'AREZ ON BEGIN'S 'MISTAKE' CONCERNING TERRITORIES

TA021206Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 2 Nov 78 p 9 TA

[A. Schweitzer commentary: "A Great Understanding"]

[Text] The prime minister is making a mistake: There is a very high probability that large sections of Eretz Yisra'el beyond the green line will indeed be transferred to foreign rule. This is what the inhabitants want and this is what the world wants--and both have the power to get what they want. The question that must occupy him is not, then, how much will we take, but how much will we be able to hold on to for any length of time.

Israel is not in fashion these days, because the idea of a people establishing, on a far-off coast, a Western type of industrial, democratic and advanced country (with or without quotation marks) is out of fashion.

Mr Begin was born in a continental country and lives near the coast of a tideless sea. So he is possibly unaware of the ebb and flow in the life of a people not dependent on his desires. Israel is now at a historic ebb and the policy of avoiding the shoals and of preparing for valleys that will come, is exhausted.

The question is: How much will we be able to hold onto? The answer is nothing, if we dissipate the effort. New facts we will try to create in the field will not last, and it is doubtful whether we will succeed in maintaining all that has been created in the past. It is obvious that the Gush Emunim showcase settlements have been sentenced to removal. The people of Israel will not fight for Qarne Shomron--and this, after all, is likely to be the practical alternative to its dissolution and that of others like it. But there is a chance that it will be possible to long maintain those same facts in the field, which have recently been created and whose security value is clear to all. For this to happen everybody, including the inhabitants of Israel, must understand that there will be no withdrawal from this tiny bit, whatever happens.

Mr Begin, like any statesman, is addicted to declarations; and indeed, they have value. But in the above-mentioned case, it is doubtful whether they will help. What is needed is a reality that speaks for itself, such as a firm and growing population (as opposed to nervous people whose bags are packed) and increasing assets than will not be transferred. [paragraph continues]

Israel has no manpower or resources to settle the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, not even the empty parts of them. This fact--if nothing else--imposes selectivity and concentration of effort on what is really essential.

The main issue is the drawing of a realistic map of peace in the field. This is required in any event, and far more so if, in contrast to how things look now, the autonomy is established. This is because--whatever Mr Begin's views may be--there has never been an autonomous region without a region. The practical border of autonomy will also be the border of the territory no longer under Israeli sovereignty--and the amount of time that the process of separation takes is not important. The time to draw this map is now; and if we want a credible map, it must be drawn with a sharp pencil, carefully and with a great deal of prior thought.

'AL HAMISHMAR COMMENTS ON FLESHING-OUT PLAN

TA031012Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Nov 78 p 3 TA

[Dalya Shehori commentary]

[Text] Last week's decision in principle on fleshing-out led to a very sharp U.S. reaction in the form of remarks by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and a message President Carter sent to the prime minister Nevertheless, 12 hours before his departure for the United States the prime minister sat with the ministers of finance and agriculture and together they decided to add 260 housing units in the Golan Heights, 230 in the Jordan Rift Valley and 434 units in Judaea and Samaria--a total of 924 housing units. In the budget decided upon there are 620 million Israeli pounds, including allocations for groundwork and developments, roads, schools and so on. One source said afterward, with a wink, that the money will come from the 1979-80 budget, there is no need to hurry. Another source said: I do not understand finance. The main thing is that these yellow (bulldozers) are working and will work in the field.

It appears, however, that before the question of whether there is a budget for the work, there is the question of who will settle in the additional apartments, where they will find 924 families. If we speak only of Judaea and Samaria, the sole property of Gush Emunih, where will the Gush find 434 families? After all, even in its times of glory, the Gush was forced to specialize in vain demonstrations and ghost footholds, in the absence of interested people.

What follows from this is that the cabinet made a showcase decision which has no significance in the field (apart from wasting money), but does great political damage externally: negative world opinion and unnecessary sharpening of relations with the United States. The decision also caused the recall of the Egyptian delegation by As-Sadat for consultations (Jerusalem's version was that the sharp reaction by the United States forces As-Sadat not to lag behind because of his problems in the Arab world. In addition to all this, it gave the United States an excuse to hold the most hard-line negotiations over Israel's requests for compensation-aid, taking the form of billions of dollars, in return for the evacuation of Sinai.

There is no doubt that the United States will tell Israel, if it has not already done so: Even without your fleshing-out we would have had difficulties in getting Congress to authorize large sums for aid. You must understand that no Congress will authorize massive aid of the sort you are requesting for the indirect financing of aims to which the United States is opposed and regards as a total obstacle to the continuation of the negotiations to achieve peace.

While making the fleshing-out decision, the cabinet was greatly relieved by the vigorous activity in Jordan and Israel of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders. The timing of his visit--during the holding of the negotiations between Israel and Egypt in Washington--as well as the contents of the replies by President Carter to the questions by King Husayn and the explanations Saunders gave to the Jordanians and the inhabitants of the territories on the significance of the Camp David agreements caused no small revolt. It eventually appeared that Jerusalem's anger had exceeded the reasonable bounds of diplomatic ire and become an obsession. As a result of continuous statements by politicians in Israel about Saunders, it is almost impossible to understand how Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman agree to sit at the same table with him in Washington, without hitting him or something.

Against the background of the almost holy war Jerusalem declared on Saunders, second thoughts are demanded about the nature of his mission. On a second, clearer examination, the claim of harm still remains concerning the mission's timing. It must be said, however, that the United States never concealed its interest in linking the peace treaty with Egypt and the negotiations on the West Bank. Even before the Washington talks opened the United States said it had no doubt that, parallel with these talks, it would be necessary to open talks on the West Bank. The United States attributed this need to an Egyptian demand, despite the fact that As-Sadat was actually dragged after the United States in the fleshing-out issue since he could not permit himself to be more moderate than the United States.

The United States is interested in a "linkage" since it is in its interest to broaden its influence in the Middle East and not only in Egypt. It is in its interest to create an array of commitments in the area on the part of a bloc of moderate countries--Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt and Israel--primarily to give itself the power to avoid an energy crisis. Influenced by this objective, the United States was interested in sending Saunders to the Middle East as soon as possible, in order to explain to the countries and elements capable of influence the negotiations which will open on the West Bank why it is worth their while to support them or to join them.

This did not please Jerusalem, but we must admit the truth that no negotiations connected with the West Bank would ever please Jerusalem; never. It should be recalled, that the cabinet signed the Camp David agreements in which it is set forth that Israel will negotiate over the establishment of an administrative autonomy in the West Bank and will determine the final status of the West Bank at the end of 5 years of transition. Israel committed itself to this, even if this is a thorn in its side.

From this it may be easier to understand that Jerusalem's protests were directed more at the tactical plane (to gain time) than at the substantive one, in which it is legally, officially and openly committed. If we go on the assumption that Israel intends to keep the framework agreement involving the West Bank, it is possible to assume that such negotiations will sooner or later be opened. Israel should have been grateful to Saunders for having tried to soften the Saudi and Jordanian opposition and convert souls to the framework agreement for peace in the Middle East even among representatives from among the inhabitants of the West Bank. On the contrary, Jerusalem stressed the one-sided way in which Saunders interpreted the referred-to agreement. He did, indeed, interpret it in a one-sided way, but is this not what every merchant who wants to sell his product does?

There is no doubt that Jerusalem would have liked the framework agreement for peace in the Middle East to remain empty of content and to be maintained--if it had to--as late as possible. It would have preferred Jordan not to join the negotiations, the inhabitants of the West Bank not to join and even Egypt not to join and not to be generous and that the existing situation should continue. But the existing situation could not continue for much longer and it appears that pouring out anger on Saunders and the vain fleshing-out in the administered territories will not solve anything.

It may be possible that, had it not been for the U.S. objectives in the area, which are turning the United States from a full partner to an interested partner, the negotiations between Israel and Egypt would already have ended. Over the last few days the United States has played a delaying role. Taking into consideration the central role it played in the Camp David agreements and which it will play in the Israel-Egypt peace treaty perhaps it would be worth it for Israel to try and relate to the U.S. interests with the same degree of understanding and consideration with which it relates to the Egyptian interests. The United States is indeed a superpower, but there is a price to be paid even for the "favors" it does and it is preferable to pay it willingly.

For the time being Israel is not only thinking about how it can move toward the United States: it is the impression that Israel, at best, is ignoring the United States and, at worst, is asking itself what it can do to provoke it (the fleshing-out). The only profit from all this will be for those who rush to register for settlement in the West Bank now, in order to get a good compensation later.

DAVAR COMMENTS ON ISRAELI INFLUENCE IN GAZA STRIP

TA021556Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Nov 78 p 7 TA

[Dani Zidqoni commentary: "Israel as a Political Factor in the Gaza Strip"]

[Text] These days Israel and Egypt are rapidly losing their influence in the Gaza Strip.

There is no need to repeat the explanation of the Gaza Strip's special link with Egypt, a link which existed for the 20 years of the Egyptian administration of the area (which did not oppress the local population, as people in Israel tend to think) and which continued to exist during the Israeli administration. In the not so distant past the pro-Egyptian trend was the largest political trend in the strip. It was headed by figures who were very acceptable to the masses, the refugee population and the terrorist organizations, among them Dr (Hayder 'Abdul ash-Shafi), lawyer (Ibrahim abu-Sita), lawyer (Zuhayr al-Rays) and others.

All these years these figures have refused to carry on a political "flirtation" with the Israeli administration, which put its trust in the head of the pro-Jordanian movement, the mayor of Gaza, Haj Rashad ash-Shawwa, and the mayors who had not taken a definitely anti-Israeli line, such as the mayor of Dayr al-Balah, (Sulayman al-'Aziza) and the mayor of Rafah, Shaykh (Shahsta Zu'arov).

This movement's pro-Egyptian leaning did not clash with the sympathy for and loyalty to the PLO until President as-Sadat's peace initiative. As-Sadat's initiative split this dominant trend in the strip. Lawyer (Ibrahim abu-Sita) supported the initiative, while his friend, Dr (Hayder 'Abdul ash-Sh'afi), rejected it completely.

Their friend, lawyer (Zuhayr al-Rays), one of the owners of the East Jerusalem daily AL-FAJR, has decided to keep a low profile. I asked him why he had not participated in the rally against autonomy held in Gaza during Succot, but he refused to answer. However, he did explain that a month before Ash-Shawwa, (Ash-Sh'afi) and lawyer (Fayz abu-Rahama), led the Gaza initiative against the autonomy program, he had condemned it in public, and he has remained faithful to his views.

Egypt has nobody left to carry the flag of its policy in the strip, apart from a shaykh of Caucasian origin, (Hashem Huzandar). (Huzandar), a former member of the "Moslem Brotherhood," today owns a tile factory and a beautiful house in Cairo, where five of his sons, who are studying in Egypt, live. His family origins does not place him among the aristocratic elite. [paragraph continues]

He has appreciable influence among the working classes and the refugees. The Israeli journalists used to call him the "Imam of Gaza" when, during the time of the terror, he handled the burial of terrorists who had been killed by our forces in the strip.

According to him, he supports As-Sadat because he, more than anyone else, is capable of giving the Palestinians peace and independent administration. Only through him will the Palestinians get what they want--the removal of the Israeli administration from the territories. From this aspect, (Huzandar) says: A bird in the hand is worth a thousand in the bush.

It is impossible to "accuse" (Huzandar) of not having contributed his sons for underground activity. One of his sons was killed and several have been arrested. He once sympathized with 'Arafat and even tried to visit him in Beirut.

In his view, the way As-Sadat got Sinai without a war is the way the Arab world should follow. According to him, those who share his new political line agree with him. He means Shaykh (Sulayman al-'Azizza), the mayor of Dayr al-Balah, (Al-Hilmi Zu'arov), a member of the municipal council of Rafah, and others. (Huzandar) thinks that their political initiative has recently abated because of the threat PLO envoys present to such activity in the strip.

The number one leader in the strip today is actually the one who was never favored by the Egyptians and had been considered a loyalist of Husayn, Ash-Shawwa. His most fervent desire was to establish political coordination between the PLO and Husayn. Now, when his aspirations are being realized, he can take over the leadership of the strip, with the support of Jordan, with PLO approval and Saudi Arabian aid. Israel, whose representatives in the strip and Ash-Shawwa have always had very correct relations, is standing aside.

On the political fringes of Gaza a few groups do remain, such as those of (Huzandar), or leftist PLO groups, communists and others, but they will not be able to undermine the special and senior status of Ash-Shawwa, who unlike other leaders in the strip, has charisma.

One of Ash-Shawwa's rivals tried to convince me that if Husayn changes his position on Egypt and the Camp David agreements, the same sort of immediate change can be expected from Ash-Shawwa. On the basis of my talks with Ash-Shawwa on various occasions, it appears to me that such a turnabout is not necessarily true.

I do not know whether 'Ezer Weizman or his deputy Zippori have told the officers of the military government how to act in the fluid situation in the territories created by the political negotiations, or in which direction to exert influence, or what to propose or what to offer the local personalities that they meet. From my talks with various people in the Gaza political spectrum, I realized that our credibility as a political factor to be taken into consideration has now been completely undermined, and they are aware of this. The strengthening of its credibility is the first thing Israel should do to facilitate any possible solution in the area.

CAMP DAVID OPPONENTS SAY CABINET WITHHOLDING INFORMATION

TA020914Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 78 TA

[Text] In Israel, the groups that oppose the Camp David accords charge that Israel's Government has been keeping secret the real position of the United States and Egypt. Called 'The Faithful to the Land of Israel,' the movement includes Knesset members Ge'ula Kohen, Moshe Shamir, Yiga'el Horowitz and Hayyim Druckman. They charge that if Israelis were given all the facts, they would see that the negotiations are leading to complete concession of sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria.

New Group Formed

TA020915Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Banay Brith Ne'emney Eretz Yisra'el--Banay is the name of the new organization which was established yesterday in Tel Aviv at a meeting of the opponents of the cabinet's peace plan. Four Knesset members--Ge'ula Kohen, Moshe Shamir and Yiga'el Horowitz from the Likud and Rabbi Hayyim Druckman from the MAFDAL--participated in the meeting which convened under the slogan: Against Succumbing to the Carter-As-Sadat Dictates.

MK's Yig'al Kohen from the Likud and Kalman Kahana from Agudat Yisra'el sent a letter expressing their identification with the meeting.

At the end of the meeting, our correspondent on party affairs Amnon Nadav wished to find out whether a new opposition party--Banay--was established last night. [begin recording]

[Nadav] MK Horowitz, against the background of the meeting, do you regard yourself as one of the leaders of the new movement, Banay?

[Horowitz] No. We did not establish a movement or a party. We established a forum. I do not regard it as any kind of organizational framework. We will deal with things within our own parties and circles. We will all do our best to enlarge the circle of people who are aware of the problems we presented here.

It seems to me that the aim of the appeal is to attract a large number of people to the existing framework to assist in additional propaganda and information, but I regard myself as a member of my party.

[Nadav] I shall try to summarize: Do you consider tonight as a new stage in your activity, as you described it, since you belong to RAFI?

[Horowitz] No; nothing of the sort. I participated in a general meeting of members of various parties within a wider framework; something like a rally intended to appeal to the public, and nothing more. I do not regard it as either a new party or a new framework. This is an attempt to recruit various public circles to this cause and nothing else.

[Nadav] MK Shamir.

[Shamir] On this issue, I think a movement has been established which represents the ferment in the public for some time now, and the activity in various fields. Now it is entering an organizational phase, and I hope that many tens of thousands will join it.

[Nadav] Now to a personal question that has been asked of you and of MK Yiga'el Horowitz many times, and which I shall now ask you, as I have already asked him: Why are you continuing to participate in the coalition, in the Likud?

[Shamir] As I said in my speech tonight, I think that most members of the Likud know the truth. They know that the current government policy is a disaster, and that, first of all, pressure from within is essential; but I have no doubt that if this policy continues and we have no way of stopping it, we will draw the political conclusions.

[Nadav] That is, you will withdraw from the Likud?

[Shamir] I think that if the Likud continues along this political path, we will not be able to remain members. [end recording]

SHALE OIL DEPOSITS LOCATED IN GREEN LINE AREAS

TA030852Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Nov 78 p 15 TA

[Text] Shale oil equal in value to 100 million tons of fuel has been found in the green line areas; this is revealed in a report prepared by M. Shirav and D. Ginzburg from the Geological Institute of the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure.

Since the outbreak of the "energy crisis" in 1973, the Geological Institute has been carrying out intensive activity to locate shale oil (bitumen) strata, in accordance with the policy of the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure, of developing sources to replace oil.

Today there are details in the Geological Institute of five strata available for use, containing a reserve of about 2,270 tons of shale oil and investigations are now underway to locate additional strata.

STATISTICS ON TERRORIST ATTEMPTS DURING OCTOBER

TA021130Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Nov 78 p 7 TA

[Text] [ITIM] The number of attempted strikes by terrorist organizations throughout the country and in the territories was smaller during October than during any other month of the year.

During October, there were only 10 attempts in Israel to lay explosive charges. This is about a 70 percent reduction from previous months, in which there was an average of 30-35 terrorist attempts.

In October, not one Jew was harmed by explosive charges. Only in one case, that of a charge laid in a theater in East Jerusalem, was one person hurt--the culprit himself--an Arab from East Jerusalem. Material damage was caused in only five cases. In four of them the damage was very slight in (Durah) village in Khan Yunus, in the theater in East Jerusalem and in Beersheba) and in one case there was moderate damage (on the eve of the Jewish New Year in Jerusalem).

The 10 attempts during October included laying 4 explosive charges in Jerusalem, 3 in the Gush Dan area (in Holon, Bat Yam and Ramla) 2 in the territories in (Cura village in the Hebron district and in Khan Yunus) and 1 in Beersheba. Five of the charges were discovered before they exploded and 5 others exploded. Almost 110 suspects were arrested during the investigations of these attempts.

The security forces noticed that recently the terrorists have tried to make their strikes on Thursdays in crowded places, since that is when many people do their shopping for the Sabbath. Last month there were five strike attempts on Thursdays and the same number during the rest of the week. Seven of the charges were set to go off during the daytime (particularly during the morning and afternoons), and three of them were to have exploded during the evening. Among these was the charge that caused the arrest of Yosef Nidam, who is suspected of intending to lay it. It was discovered in time.

A summary of terrorist attempts during October shows that the terrorists tried to carry out a relatively large number of strikes on special dates and times: Three of the charges were prepared for Yom Kippur and the day after it, two charges for the 6 October (the day the Yom Kippur war broke out), two charges on the New Year and another one on the day when the terrorists' organizations incited the inhabitants of the territories to commemorate the "Zionist conquest" with protest actions.

It must be pointed out that the security forces regard the significant decrease in the number of terrorist strike attempts as an appreciable achievement--at a time when the terrorist organizations have called for an increase in activity. They particularly point out the exposure of many terrorist squads, including dangerous ones (the Ja'Bari-Nidam squad).

ISRAEL TO INTEGRATE MILITARY MISSIONS IN EUROPE

TA021300Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 2 Nov 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The Defense Ministry's missions in Europe will be united, and soon only one central mission will operate there. Here is a report by our military correspondent Roni Dani'el. [begin recording]

[Dani'el] So far, the Ministry of Defense had four procurement missions in four European countries: Italy, France, England and Germany. Frequently, the missions' deployment in this way, the great number of representatives involved and the high expenditure resulting from the division of activity among four large centers were criticized.

Recently, a decision was made in the Defense Ministry to unite the four missions into a single one and station it in Paris. Heading the united mission will be Zevi Ilan, who has been serving as the head of the Directorate of Procurement and Production in the Ministry of Defense. Within 2 months, it is estimated, the new mission will begin operating, with a small branch of the procurement mission operating in Germany.

Some 30 positions will immediately be excess with the implementation of the unification plan. The initiators of this plan estimate that the major benefit from the unification will be in achieving greater coordination between the activities in the various countries, and estimate that the possibility to act in an all-European realm will make the ministry's activity more efficient and will prevent unnecessary duplication. This plan involves efficiency and a great deal of saving, and it only remains to ask why it was delayed for so long. [end recording]

SHAH RECEIVES FORMER PRIME MINISTER AMINI

LD022012Y Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran's afternoon papers, KAYHAN and ETTELA'AT, have reported the audience given to Dr Amini [former prime minister in the sixties] by his imperial majesty the shahanshah. Following the audience, Dr Amini told reporters that the talks focused on vital issues of the country. He emphasized that he did not talk about his premiership with the monarch. Dr Amini, who has been considered for the prime ministership for the past 6 months, said that it was a good opportunity for him to talk with the monarch and to clear any misunderstanding which may have resulted from his speech which appeared in the papers. He also said that it might have been better had he seen the monarch prior to this time, because the country is now in a situation that all [word indistinct] should (?attempt) to restore peace in the land.

Mr Amini did not give details of his conversation with the shahanshah, but pointed out that the nation needs national solidarity in order to restore peace.

EXPERTS BEGIN STUDY OF COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD021852Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A number of economic experts held a meeting today during which they discussed and studied increasing production in the country and economic problems. They had been invited to do this by the prime minister. The group's discussions and studies will continue through next week.

CONTINUING DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY REPORTED

LD021350Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] As in the past few days, the academic staff and students of the Jondi Shahpur University held a rally again today at the physical training hall of the university. Several lecturers and students and a released political prisoner made speeches on the need for unity, solidarity and the people's cohesion. The contemporary poet, Ne'mat Mirzadeh, also spoke about benefits of unity and solidarity. A resolution was passed at this rally in support of the oil industry workers.

The sit-in by Reza'iyeh educators at the city's courthouse entered its fifth day today. Having expressed solidarity with the Reza'iyeh educators, large groups of people of Reza'iyeh and educators of Khoy, Shahpur, Mahabad and local medical services staff and students have also joined the sit-in at the courthouse. In a petition delivered to the city's public prosecutor, those participating in the sit-in filed a suit against senior provincial officials for organizing demonstrations which led to disorder in the city. They said they would continue their sit-in until all their demands are met.

According to our correspondent's report from Agha Jari, about 10,000 people of all classes began a peaceful march and demonstration at 0800 today. Following the march, Hojjatoleslam Sheykh Moshaq, the Koma's imam, declared 1-minute's silence in memory of those martyred in the cause of righteousness and called on the demonstrators to maintain calm and silence.

There were no clashes between the police and the demonstrators. The demonstrators' demand in general included the abolition of martial law, release of all political prisoners, full implementation of the constitution and general support for the educators' demands.

Our correspondent adds that the strike by the workers at the Bid-e Boland gas gathering and refining installations and the strike by the workers and administrative staff of the oil services company continued in Agha Jari today.

Damage in Esfahan

LD021352Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ardestan, Esfahan region, yesterday witnessed demonstrations by various groups and students. While shouting slogans, the demonstrators attacked the Saderat, Farhangian and National banks and the Ardestan General Post Office and smashed their windows.

Tehran Demonstrations

LD021800Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Demonstrations and marches continued in Tehran today. According to our correspondents, a great many people staged a demonstration and marched in Eisenhower Street this morning. A great many men and women of the capital city visited His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani. The group, totalling hundreds of people, then went on an orderly march.

Moreover, a great many people of various classes gathered in Behest-e Zahra [a cemetery near Tehran] this afternoon. Some freed political prisoners were also seen among the group, which went to the cemetery to pay respects to the souls of martyrs of the incidents of 17 Shahrivar [8 September].

Tehran University Demonstration

LD021820Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Following the demonstrations staged by students of Tehran University and Aryamehr University, which lasted until 1930, an electrical college student of Aryamehr University told our correspondent: After the noon prayer at Aryamehr University, we began carrying placards in support of the peoples of Eritrea, Palestine and the Philippines, and we headed for Tehran University in order to join the students there. All along the way we were accompanied by law enforcement officers. When we arrived at Tehran University we staged a sit-in. However, the officers used tear gas in order to make us disperse, and this resulted in some women and girls being slightly injured. They were later treated and sent home.

According to our correspondents, the students gathering around the university dispersed in small groups at 1930. At the same time, while the students were dispersing, personnel carriers and other military vehicles that had taken up positions near the university left the scene. According to an electrical college student, a number of students were arrested by the martial law officers near Tehran University.

Although earlier news reports indicated an orderly demonstration and a peaceful end to it at 1730, a few minutes ago we received reports that some clashes took place in Kakh Shomali Street, near the university. There is no news yet about who was involved in the clashes or whether anyone was hurt.

Hunger Strike Threat

LD021805Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following the demonstrations and marches yesterday by the inhabitants of Mashhad, a group of Mashhad educators went on a march this afternoon. The march took place following a meeting of the educators this afternoon. They have announced that if their demands are not met they will go on a 2-day hunger strike beginning on Saturday, 13 Aban [4 November].

Provincial Educators' Strikes

LD021904Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Following the statement by the general department of education and training on the opening of schools in Kermanshah beginning this morning, students returned to their classes and the business of teaching officially began in Kermanshah's schools today.

In a statement, the educators of Amol district announced that they will end their strike on Saturday and teach classes. In the same statement Amol's educators emphasized that their attending classes was not tantamount to renouncing their demands. If their demands remain unanswered by 11 Azar [2 December], coinciding with the beginning of the month of Muharram and the new Hegira year, they will once again resort to strike action.

Workers from the education and training department in Sari district have issued a statement supporting the demands of the district's teachers, who are on strike. Meanwhile, Sari district teachers announced that if their local demands remain unsatisfied within a week they will not recognize the director general of education and training in Mazandaran Province.

Peaceful Kashmar Demonstration

LD021908Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Some 10,000 educators, students and various groups of people in the city of Kashmar today held an orderly march. The group, led by His Eminence Ayatollah Sa'idi, the imam jom'eh [the prayer leader on Fridays] of Kashmar, began its march after a rally at the city's Pioneer House. In its slogans the group demanded an Islamic government, freedom and the rescinding of martial law, and the joining of forces by educators and religious leaders.

Student Hunger Strikes

LD021802Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Students from the three universities of Qom, Amir Kabir and Aryamehr of Tehran have been on hunger strike since 1000 yesterday morning, and have taken asylum in these universities.

The students have invited people to join them. A number of people have already responded positively to this call.

Qom Demonstrations Continue

LD021830Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The people of Qom continued their demonstrations and marches today. The people began their march carrying placards on the release of political prisoners and the release of Ayatollah Ruhani, and the inhabitants of Qom welcomed the marchers by offering them sweets, and some also joined their ranks. A great many cars switched on their lights and fell in line behind the marchers. Our correspondent's dispatch from Qom says that during these demonstrations law enforcement officers kept watch, and so far no reports have been received of clashes between the officers and the demonstrators.

Qom Curfew Hours

LD021318Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The following communique, No 11, was issued by the military governorate of the holy city of Qom and its suburbs:

In appreciation of the cooperation of the esteemed citizens of Qom with martial law officers in maintaining order and security on recent days, this is to announce that the curfew hour will now start at 2200 instead of 2100. The noble and honorable citizens of Qom are requested to observe the curfew hours which are now from 2200 until 0430 the next day and to help and assist martial law officers who are bearing a heavy responsibility.

[Signed] Military governor of Qom and suburbs, Maj Gen Kamal Nezami.

Abadan Clergy Resolution

LD021840Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Abadan that a march undertaken by the inhabitants of Abadan lasted until 1330. The marchers were to hold a mass prayer at noon in Reza Pahlavi Stadium in Abadan, but because of the presence of a great many participants in the march, theprayer did not take place.

At the end of the march, which was held without any interference by officers, a 14-point resolution was issued by the clergy. The resolution calls for the abolition of martial law, abolition of the security organization, respect for holy shrines, freedom for all political prisoners throughout the country, freedom of expression by writing and speech, freedom of assembly, identification and punishment of those responsible for the recent killings in the country, especially those responsible for the deaths at the Rex Cinema in Abadan, at Kerman Jame' mosque and during the demonstration in Hamadan and Kermanshah, expulsion of all foreign experts and advisers, unconditional return of exiles, and reduction of military service from 2 years to 1 year.

Doctors End Hunger Strike

LD031042Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The 48-hour hunger strike by doctors of Khorasan province's regional health and welfare organization ended this morning. At the same time, a large rally was held with the participation of ulema, including Ayatollah Mar'ashi, Ayatollah Qomi (?Junioer) and other religious leaders and students from Ferdowsi University, a group of bazaar guildsmen and a great number of workers from the regional health and welfare organization on the forecourt of 6 Bahman Hospital, where the demands of the strikers were announced in a nine-article resolution.

INDIA

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT REQUESTS RESERVE POLICE HELP

BK021619Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK

[Text] One battalion of the Central Reserve Police [CRP] is expected to reach Chikmagalur by tomorrow morning. The battalion has already moved out of Hyderabad. A spokesman of the union Home Ministry said today that this follows the request by the Karanataka government to send one CRP battalion to Chikmagalur.

Election Campaign Continues

BK021621Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The Congress-I and the Janata Party have both refused to call off their electioneering in Chikmagalur before the statutory restriction comes into force tomorrow at 1700. The Karnataka home secretary, Mr Venu Gopal Naidu, announced this after a meeting with the minister of state for home affairs, Mr Patil.

Earlier, the two parties discussed the question of calling off the election campaign one day ahead in view of the tense situation there. The AIR (All-India Radio] correspondent reports that electioneering by both the Janata Party and the Congress-I has reached its peak. Our correspondent adds that of the 26 independents in the field, only Mr Bhagbati Prasad Dikshit, also known as (Gondewala), continues his one-man campaign.

Police Use Teargas

BK021625Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Reports from Bangalore say that police had burst teargas shells to disperse students who indulged in stone throwing in Mangalore, violating prohibitory orders. Earlier, the police made a lathi [baton] charge on students who took out a procession protesting against the Ujare incident in which a girl student died yesterday.

The government college has been closed for a week. The acting principal, Mr Sita Ram, told newsmen that the police entered the college without his permission and beat up everyone, including the staff. At least 51 students and 8 staff members were injured in the police action, he said. A group of newsmen who visited the college saw blood stains on the walls and books and chapples [sandals] strewn all over.

Hartal [strike] was observed today in (Betangarh), Ujare as the body of the college girl was taken in a procession to her birthplace after the post mortem by hospital authorities. All schools and colleges in Chikmagalur district have been ordered to be closed tomorrow and the day after following reports of boycott of classes by the students in protest against the death of the college student.

Janata President Scores Police

BK021629Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has expressed shock over the police action in Chikmagalur in which some pressmen were also injured. He told newsmen in New Delhi that this is the first time journalists were attacked during an election campaign.

JANATA MP LODGES CRIMINAL COMPLAINT AGAINST GANDHI

BK0216492Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Mr (Ram Jet Malani), a Janata MP and president of the Bar Council of India, today lodged a criminal complaint against Mrs Indira Gandhi before the first class magistrate of Doddaballapur, Karnataka, for making an allegedly false statement in an affidavit filmed before an electoral officer.

The complaint has been filed under section 31 of the Representation of People's Act and for attempted cheating under section 420 of the IPC [Indian penal code].

Mrs Gandhi is alleged to have affirmed in her affidavit that she was ordinarily a resident of Doddaballapur seeking to get enrolled as a voter there.

The complaint was filed by Mr (Jet Malani) on behalf of Mr (Nilakantaya), who was an unsuccessful nominee in the assembly pool.

The Doddaballapur magistrate has ordered Mrs Gandhi and Mr R.L. Jalappa, who had countersigned the affidavit, to appear before the court on the 27th of this month.

TIMES OF INDIA: BAN ON TRADE WITH TIBET LIFTED

BK0302322Y Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Nov 78 p 5 BK

[By Mavin Kurve]

[Text] Katmandu, October 31--India's decision to remove its 17-year-old ban on trade with Tibet is expected to have some impact on the foreign trade policies of neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Observers here noted that the announcement had probably been timed to coincide with the visit to China by the external affairs minister, Mr A.B. Vajpayee.

They also noted that the removal of the Ban related only to trade on government-to-government account and that the traditional trans-himalayan border trade among the frontier settlements on either side of the Sino-Indian border was still prohibited.

Yet, the fact that the restrictions on state-to-state trade between India and the autonomous region of Tibet have been removed and that industrial goods of India may soon find their way to the Tibetan markets will make a big difference.

In the case of Nepal, it has been worked out by Chinese economists that it costs Peking four times as much to transport goods to Tibet as to import these from Nepal.

SUNDAY STANDARD: REBEL NAGAS INSIST ON INDEPENDENCE

BK0303152Y Delhi SUNDAY STANDARD in English 29 Oct 78 p 2 BK

[Text] Calcutta, Oct 28 (UNI)--Rebel Nagas camping on the Burmese side of the border for the past 10 months have declared that they would not accept any settlement of the Naga problem short of independence.

This has been announced in a joint statement issued by two leaders, Mr Issac Swau and Mr Th Muiva, it is learnt. The statement has come in the midst of efforts to persuade the group to accept the Shillong accord which envisages a solution of the Naga issue within the Indian union. Any solution short of "rightful existence of sovereign Nagaland" would be unacceptable even if it had the approval of Mr A. Z. Phizo, the statement said.

The group head been camping on the Burmese side after its return from China in January.

A delegation of Nagas, led by Mr Ramyo and Mr Kevi Yalley, who were once underground leaders but have now accepted the Shillong accord, had left for the border areas more than a month ago. They were to meet the leaders of the rebel group in the border village of Pangsha earlier this week. But there has been no word from them.

The statement said "recognition of the historical right (of the Nagas) is the only available and ultimate sanction for genuine peace and honour for all concerned. Until that is done peace is an illusion and we shall not take comfort in that illusion." In the existing circumstances, the only way to peace was "to hold fast to our gun and resist him (the enemy) to the last," the statement said.

PRC HAS 'COOLED DOWN' TOWARD NAGA, MIZO INSURGENTS

BK030317Y Delhi SUNDAY STANDARD in English 29 Oct 78 p 10 BK

[Text] Calcutta, Oct 28--Reports from the northeastern frontier that China, in its desire to better relations with India, has cooled down towards the Naga and Mizo insurgents have generated optimism about lasting peace in the region. The area is, of course, quiet at present but since the causes of insurgency still remain an occasional blow-up cannot be ruled out. Integration of the tribals within the national life is still difficult. It becomes more so in the northeastern region because of the international border.

Experts list four "ingredients" for the insurgency: First, the international borders offer a sanctuary. As soon as insurgents cross into Bangladesh or Burma, they became inaccessible.

In their view, support from across the border makes the problem more serious. A change in the Chinese attitude, it was stated, would deprive the insurgents of both arms and morale boost-up. The news that China is not inclined to train some of the insurgents has been received well.

The third ingredient on which insurgency thrives is ideology. There is a feeling of social discontent, economic disparity or even the feeling of being suppressed. In the past the region suffered from a feeling of isolation.

Over the years the government has done a considerable lot to eliminate the problem. The whole region has been opened up and a lot of funds have been provided. There are schools everywhere.

Thus today a large number of people in both Nagaland and Mizoram have decided to live in peace. But a hard core exists and it draws support from 25 villagers [as published] more by threat than by persuasion.

What, however, has been evading solution is the ticklish problem of ethnic groups living on both sides of the Burmese border. Under an agreement with Burma people from the Indian side can visit the other side with permit for cultivation. No such system has been enforced on the other side, for the writ of the Burmese Government does not run up to the border.

This has proved a headache, for it is impossible to guard all the entry points. The insurgents infiltrate in small batches and the authorities get information only when they reach the villages.

PAKISTAN

PNA CHIEF DISCUSSES ALLIANCE UNITY

BK0217437 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] chief, Maulana Mufti Mahmud, has emphasized the need for complete unity in the alliance to achieve the national objectives of the restoration of democracy and the introduction of Nijam-e-Mustafa [Teachings of the Prophet] in the country. He was replying to questions in an interview, the first in a series of such interviews by politicians, over the radio and television networks this evening.

Maulana Mufti Mahmud described the proposal for the merger of the PNA into a single political party as good advice. He said he had put the matter before the PNA and it would be considered by it. He said he himself was in favor of the suggestion. He, however, emphasized that the PNA was already one party as declared by the former chief election commissioner on the eve of the March 1977 elections when it was alloted one election symbol.

Replying to a question, the PNA chief said the PNA had come into being to achieve two major objectives: the first, ridding the country of the tyrannical regime; and the second, making positive efforts for the introduction of Nijam-e-Islam.

He said the first objective had been achieved but if the PNA failed to maintain unity and could not gain a majority in the assemblies in the coming elections, then it would not be possible to achieve the objective of the introduction of Nijam-e-Mustafa.

Replying to another question, he said if the parties which have broken away from the alliance decided to rejoin it, they would be welcomed back to its folds.

In reply to yet another question, Maulana Mufti Mahmud said the PNA's stand was that assembly elections should precede the elections to the local bodies as it was only through these elections that the transfer of power and return to democracy would be possible. The PNA would [words indistinct] to local bodies on the condition that civilian governments are formed in the provinces.

About the future program of the PNA, he said they would make the collection of zakat and ushr [donation to the poor] compulsory and utilize the amount for the welfare of orphans, destitutes and poor as ordained by the holy Koran. They would provide job opportunities to all able-bodied persons and [words indistinct] to the disabled, the blind and children.

The PNA chief said Pakistan, which was an ideological state, must have brotherly relations with Islamic countries and forge fraternal ties with them. It should follow a nonalined policy, pull our of defense pacts and keep aloof from big power rivalries.

OUSTED AZAD KASHMIR LEADER TO CHALLENGE HAQ'S ACTION

BK030212Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0156 GMT 3 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Rawalpindi, Nov 2 (AFP)--Kashmir leader Sardar Mohammad Ibrahim Khan said today that his removal by Pakistan head of state Mohammad Ziaul Haq as president of the Pakistani-controlled section of the disputed territory was unconstitutional.

"I will challenge his (General Zia's) deposition in the Azad (free) Kashmir high court," Mr Ibrahim told a new conference three days after his dismissal.

President Zia removed Mr Ibrahim in the interest of what he said was better administration in the Pakistan section of the territory. The major part of Kashmir State has been under Indian control since 1947.

Meanwhile, the Azad Kashmir government has started a probe into alleged misuse of public funds and transport in the 1975 territorial election when Mr Ibrahim was elected president. He was backed by the Pakistan People's Party of then Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who was later ousted by General Zia and is now in prison awaiting a high court verdict on his appeal against a murder conspiracy death sentence.

BRIEFS

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL TEAM IN CHINA--A 6-member Indian industrial goodwill delegation made a 2-week tour of China led by Murli Deora, chairman of Maharashtra small-scale industries development corporation. The delegation toured China extensively. [Delhi ISI in English 0847 GMT 30 Oct 78 BK]

INDIAN ENCEPHALITIS--A massive drive to combat encephalitis has been launched by the centre. So far the disease has claimed more than 1,100 lives. Orders have been placed with a U.S. firm for 24 additional fogging machines for speedy spraying of anti-mosquito chemicals. About 20,000 doses of anti-encephalitis vaccine are being imported from Japan. Besides, the Hafkin Institute, Bombay, and the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, are taking up the manufacture of vaccine. [Text] [Delhi ISI in English 0843 GMT 3 Nov 78 BK]

INDIAN TRADE WITH GDR--Agreements for the export of 570,000 tons of iron ore and import of 350,000 tons of muriate of potash were signed in New Delhi on November 1 between Messrs Bergba Handel, GDR, and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India for supplies during 1979, reports PTI. The total value of the agreements is worth over 270 million rupees, the largest ever concluded between the two countries so far. [Delhi ISI in English 1446 GMT 2 Nov 78 BK]